FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-104
Wednesday
30 May 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

FBIS-EAS-90-104 *30 May 1990*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An • indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Higher Public Works Expenditure Plan Revealed *[KYODO]* 1
Hirasawa on Opening Financial Market Further *[KYODO]* 1
Report Urges Liberalization of Interest Rates *[KYODO]* 1
U.S. Suppliers To Work on Market Access *[KYODO]* 1
ROK Delegation Concludes Activities, Departs 2
JSP 'Wants To Improve Ties' *[KYODO]* 2
Sakurauchi Apologizes to Korea *[Tokyo TV]* 2
ROK Minister on Residents' Issue *[KYODO]* 3
ROK Scraps Restrictions on Items *[KYODO]* 3
Second Round of Talks With Kaifu *[KYODO]* 3
No Urges Support of Talks *[Seoul YONHAP]* 4
No Tae-u Departs 26 May *[KYODO]* 4
Abolishment of Fingerprinting Said Possibility *[KYODO]* 4
Eight Firms Agree on Joint Ventures in China *[KYODO]* 5
Third Group of Illegal Chinese Deported *[KYODO]* 5
Kaifu Meets PRAVDA's Editor in Chief *[KYODO]* 5
Car Companies Consider Venture in CSFR *[KYODO]* 6
Arabs Urge Club To Readmit Iraqi Ambassador *[KYODO]* 6
Confusion Reported on Revised Immigration Law *[KYODO]* 6
Central Bank Governor Denies Economic Slowdown *[KYODO]* 7
Report on Decentralization of Public Projects *[KYODO]* 8
Industries Set Profit Record in FY 1989 *[KYODO]* 8
MITI To Consider Lower Rare Metal Target *[KYODO]* 8

Mongolia

UNEN Reports Appointment of New Official *[MONTSAME]* 9
Social Democratic Party Officially Registers *[Ulaanbaatar International]* 9
Medical Students Refuse To Take Political Exams *[East Berlin ADN]* 9

North Korea

Yi Kye-paek Supports Kim Il-song Speech *[KCNA]* 10
Kim Il-song's Policy Speech Seen as Guideline *[KCNA]* 10
• Namelist of SPA Candidates Published *[NODONG SINMUN 20 Apr]* 11
Five-Point Reunification Policy Supported *[KCNA]* 18
No's 'Wholesale Repressive Offensive' Viewed *[KCNA]* 19
'Two Koreas Plot' Contradicts Reunification *[KCNA]* 20
Predicament of South Korean Economy Exposed *[KCNA]* 20
PPD Cited on Increased Rights Violations *[KCNA]* 21
Uganda's Museveni Visit to Pyongyang Reported 21
Editorial Hails Visit *[KCNA]* 21
Delegation Arrives 28 May *[KCNA]* 21
Kim Il-song Greets Delegation *[KCNA]* 22
Converses With Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 22
Lays Wreath in Martyrs' Cemetery *[KCNA]* 22
Holds Talks With Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 23

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet *[KCNA]* 23
Kim Il-song Gives Speech *[KCNA]* 23
Presents Gift to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 24
Kim Chong-il Receives Gift *[KCNA]* 24
Museveni Gives Speech *[KCNA]* 24
Tours Factories 29 May *[KCNA]* 25
Chinese Army Song, Dance Ensemble Performs 26
O Chin-u, Others Attend *[KCNA]* 26
Troupe Performs 26 May *[KCNA]* 26
Friendship Delegations Depart for China, Japan *[KCNA]* 26
Kim Il-song Receives Congratulatory Messages *[KCNA]* 26
SKNDF Sends Congratulations to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 27
Editorial Congratulates Kim Il-song Reelection *[KCNA]* 27
Mass Meeting Held To Honor Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 28

South Korea

No Tae-u Reportedly To Meet Gorbachev in U.S. *[Seoul Radio]* 29
Envoy Returns To Discuss Ties *[KYONGHYANG SINMUN 30 May]* 30
USSR Said Ready for Summit *[Tokyo KYODO]* 30
Invitation to Japanese Emperor Now 'Formal' *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 May]* 30
Soviet Consular Office Accepts Visa Applications *[YONHAP]* 30
Group To Visit USSR, Discuss Cooperation *[YONHAP]* 31
USSR 'Pledged' Cooperation in Nuclear Agreement *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 May]* 31
Energy Minister on Soviet Uranium *[THE KOREA TIMES 30 May]* 31
Moscow-Pyongyang Strained Relations Analyzed *[YONHAP]* 31
South-North Relations To Determine China Ties *[THE KOREA TIMES 26 May]* 32
Hyundai Group's 'Gift' to North Accepted *[YONHAP]* 33
More Private Contacts With North Approved *[THE KOREA HERALD 29 May]* 33
North Protests Congo's Moves for South Ties *[SEOUL SINMUN 28 May]* 33
Kim Chong-il's Power Base Cemented in North *[THE KOREA HERALD 26 May]* 33
Kim Il-song's SPA Policy Speech Analyzed *[HANGYORE SINMUN 26 May]* 34
Small Parties Represent Minority in North *[THE KOREA HERALD 29 May]* 36
NAEWOE PRESS Reports North's Budget *[YONHAP]* 36
DLP Elects Pak Chun-kyu Assembly Speaker *[YONHAP]* 36
Party Leaders Make 'Secret Written Agreement' *[THE KOREA HERALD 30 May]* 37
No Tae-u Orders Rein-in on 'Runaway' Inflation *[YONHAP]* 37

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

Reportage on General Elections Continues 39
26 May Bomb Blast Injures 14 *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Thai Newsmen Detained in Myawadi *[Bangkok THE NATION 28 May]* 39
British Journalist Sent Home *[AFP]* 39
'Investigation' of BBC Journalist *[Rangoon Radio]* 39
Long Lines Deter Some Voters *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 28 May]* 40
Saw Maung on Elections Promise *[AFP]* 40
Expatriate Describes Voting *[Bangkok THE NATION 27 May]* 41
Dissident Students, Rebels Comment *[AFP]* 41
NLD Views Hopes To Form Regime *[AFP]* 42
NLD Claims 'Decisive Majority' *[BBC]* 43
NLD Wants Power 'Immediately' *[AFP]* 43

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Said To Lose Zone in Kompong Thom *[Bangkok THE NATION 26 May]* 44
Government Forces Kill '150' Rebels at Svay Chek *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 44
Khmer Rouge Seeks Role in Tokyo Peace Agreement *[Tokyo KYODO]* 44
Inclusion of Pol Pot in Solution Opposed *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 45

Action in Pursat, Kampot Provinces Reported *[SPK]* 45
108 'Misled' Persons Return to Battambang *[SPK]* 46
74 'Enemy' Soldiers Killed in Week Ended 19 May *[SPK]* 46
Broadcasting Stations Installed in Kompong Som *[SPK]* 46
Sihanouk Says Cease-Fire Pact Needs Work *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 30 May]* 46

Indonesia

India Asks Suharto To Mediate Kashmir Issue *[Jakarta Radio]* 47
Suharto Reaffirms Efforts on Cambodian Issue *[Jakarta Radio]* 47
Suharto Foresees More Private Sector Investment *[THE INDONESIA TIMES 16 May]* 48

Laos

Australia Aids Telecommunications Project *[Vientiane Radio]* 48
Cooperation Agreement Signed With SRV Province *[KPL]* 49
Phoumi Vongvichit Greets FRG Counterpart *[KPL]* 49
FRG Envoy Hands Over Aid for Lao Children *[KPL]* 49

Philippines

Manglapus on Continued Security Ties With U.S. *[Quezon City Radio]* 49
Mitra Says Aquino, Bush To Decide on Bases *[Manila Radio]* 49
U.S. To Turn Over Military Equipment *[Quezon City Radio]* 49
Aquino Granted Power To Transfer Military Camps *[Quezon City Radio]* 50
Editorial Defends Local Interests in Bases Talks *[PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER 29 May]* 50
Manglapus Views Reported Support for MNLF Bid *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 29 May]* 50
Japanese Embassy Receives Hoax Bomb Warning *[Tokyo KYODO]* 51
Aquino Reaffirms 'Full Confidence' in Ramos *[PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY 29 May]* 51
Aquino on Increased Security, Human Rights *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 29 May]* 52
Biazon Cites Issues Rebels Might Use for Coup *[Manila Radio]* 53
Secret Pro-Coup Group Reported in Military *[PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE 26 May]* 53
Alleged YOU Spokesman Believed Identified *[Manila Radio]* 53
RAM-SFP Said Investigating Death Sentence *[Manila Radio]* 54
'Indicator' on Rise in Aggregate Oil Import Bill *[BUSINESS STAR 23 May]* 54

Thailand

Censure Debate Urged Before Chatchai Trip *[Bangkok Radio]* 55
Paris Conference on Cambodia 'Likely' in Sep *[AFP]* 55
Li Peng To Visit Following Indonesia Trip *[MATICHON 28 May]* 56
Thai-Malaysian Joint Border Meeting Held 56
Sawetsila Meets Defense Minister *[Bangkok Radio]* 56
Rithauddeen Views ASEAN Aid *[THE NATION 25 May]* 56
Joint Press Conference Held *[Bangkok Radio]* 56
Thai-Lao Border Committee Signs Memorandum *[Vientiane Radio]* 57
Laos Proposes Bangkok-Luang Prabang Flight *[Bangkok Radio]* 57
Minister Declines To Observe Burma Elections *[THE NATION 28 May]* 57
Security To Increase Along Burmese Border *[BANGKOK POST 25 May]* 58
Editorial on Burma's 'Repressive Period' *[THE NATION 29 May]* 58
Army Radio Commentary Said Confusing Public *[BANGKOK POST 25 May]* 59
Khukrit Says To Scrap Press Control Decree 42 *[SIAM RAT 27 May]* 59
Seizure of Weapons, Explosives Reported *[Bangkok TV]* 60

Japan

Higher Public Works Expenditure Plan Revealed

OW2405165890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1532 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—The government unveiled Thursday its public works spending plan which envisages a total of 410 trillion yen in expenditure over the next 10 years, government sources said. The plan has been submitted to unofficial U.S.-Japan trade talks being held in Hawaii from Thursday, the sources said.

The sources said the sum is 10 trillion yen higher than the originally proposed 400 trillion yen and that, in view of U.S. requests, the additional amount will go toward projects aimed at improving the living standards of the Japanese.

Japan's public works spending increase is a focal point at the ongoing bilateral trade talks designed to remove barriers to trade and investment in both nations. Both countries are due to submit a final report on the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) by late June.

The U.S. has repeatedly urged Japan to raise its public works spending to 10 percent of its gross national product (GNP), a demand Japan has hitherto rejected.

Hirasawa on Opening Financial Market Further

OW2505125290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1012 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (KYODO)—Finance Vice Minister Sadaaki Hirasawa indicated Friday that Japan will continue to seek deregulation of its financial market independent of U.S. Congressional pressure to do so.

"Through talks with the United States, Japan has been and will be promoting deregulation and globalization of the financial sector," Hirasawa told reporters. The remarks followed approval by a U.S. Senate subcommittee a bill aimed at helping American firms obtain access to foreign banking and securities markets, especially those in Japan.

Report Urges Liberalization of Interest Rates

OW2705001390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0940 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 KYODO—Japan should implement complete liberalization of interest rates with "utmost speed," according to a report compiled by a study group of the Finance Ministry. The report comes at a time when Japan and the United States are at odds over the timing of the elimination of controls on Japan's interest rates.

Earlier in the week monetary officials from the two nations discussed the issue in Tokyo but failed to reach agreement, with the U.S. demanding such liberalization within one year.

At a press conference held after the two-day working-level meeting, U.S. Treasury Undersecretary David Mulford expressed a hope that the Finance Ministry will present a timetable for interest rate deregulation by November at the latest.

But Makoto Utsumi, vice finance minister for International Affairs, told the same press conference, "no decision has been made within the Finance Ministry on when full deregulation should go into effect ... but we don't think it can be done at a slow pace."

Although the report, made by the study group on financial issues attached to the director general of the banking bureau of the Finance Ministry, did not specify the timetable of the liberalization, it urged the ministry to make greater efforts for liberalization by using the words "utmost speed."

The ministry, apparently planning to lift the residual regulations on both demand and time deposits by the fall of 1993, will have to face a difficult task of adjusting the interests of domestic financial institutions, a financial expert said.

Interest rate liberalization would lead to higher fund-raising costs for financial institutions and thus pose a threat to smaller banks. Smaller financial insitutions have already expressed opposition to liberalization even three years later.

The report also dealt with the method of setting interest rates on postal savings, and proposed the ceiling of such rates be based on the average level of the rates on small-lot deposits in the private sector.

It also called for the need to study the possibility of setting various interest rates on postal savings according to the region.

U.S. Suppliers To Work on Market Access

OW2505120490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (KYODO)—A group of Japanese chip users decided Friday to form a task force jointly with U.S. suppliers to expand foreign access to Japan's market for semiconductor products used in autos. The working panel, to be set up by the Users' Committee of Foreign Semiconductors (UCOM) and the Semiconductor Industry Association [SIA] of the United States, will study ways of boosting the foreign share in the Japanese chip market to 20 percent, a level sought by the United States, UCOM officials said.

The UCOM, consisting of 56 major Japanese chip user companies, is an inner body of the Electronic Industries Association [EIAJ] of Japan.

The 20 percent share has been a major point of controversy between Japan and the United States, with the SIA and the EIAJ divided on whether Japan promised that level under a 1986 Japan-U.S. chip trade pact.

According to World Semiconductor Trade Statistics Inc. (WSTS), the foreign share in Japan's semiconductor market reached 12.9 percent in 1989, while the figure was given as 16.3 percent from statistics compiled by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The WSTS is a trade statistics reporting body made up of the world's major semiconductor manufacturers.

ROK Delegation Concludes Activities, Departs

JSP 'Wants To Improve Ties'

OW2405215590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1205 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party [JSP] leader Takako Doi paid a courtesy call on South Korean President No Tae-u Thursday in a meeting that signaled a thaw in the icy relations between Seoul and the No. 1 opposition party in Japan. The two leaders agreed to "meet again" after their brief encounter at the state guesthouse, a JSP spokesman said.

The JSP, which traditionally maintains close ties with North Korea, has said it wants to improve ties with South Korea, but the initiative has been spurned by Seoul because of the party's past one-sided support of Pyongyang.

No and Doi agreed during their talks that the unification of North and South Korea is very important for stability and peace in Asia and the Pacific, the JSP official said.

Doi, who has taken the lead in mending ties with South Korea, is the first JSP leader to meet a South Korean president.

Doi apologized on behalf of the JSP for Japan's invasion of Asian countries and the colonization of the Korean peninsula between 1910 and 1945.

No replied that a common recognition of history is imperative for South Korea and Japan to improve their relations in the 21st century.

Following his meeting with Doi, No also received the leaders of the Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and Komeito at the state guesthouse.

No told DSP Chairman Keigo Ouchi that the goal of South Korea's northern diplomacy is to induce North Korea to open its doors to the outside world, adding Seoul would continue its efforts to give Pyongyang the opportunity to do so.

Asked by Ouchi about Seoul's relations with Beijing, No said South Korea wants to build closer ties with China by participating in the Asian athletic games to be held in the Chinese capital in September.

No said he hoped to meet Japanese leaders frequently, saying South Korean and Japanese leaders should meet without complicated political procedures to promote relations between the two countries.

Komeito Chairman Koshiro Ishida also apologized for Japan's colonization of Korea.

No said South Korea hoped to cooperate with Japan for peace and stability in the world.

Sakurauchi Apologizes to Korea

OW2605020090 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0042 GMT 25 May 90

[Speech by House of Representatives Speaker Yoshio Sakurauchi at a joint session of both houses of the Japanese Diet at the House of Representatives main chamber—live]

[Text] [Video shows Sakurauchi escorting ROK President No Tae-u to his seat in the chamber which, according to the announcer, is usually reserved for the Japanese prime minister, amid a standing ovation by a full capacity audience. Video then cuts to medium and long shots of Sakurauchi standing on the rostrum against the backdrop of large national flags of both countries hanging side by side on the wall behind. He is shown wearing glasses and reading from a prepared text. Although speeches are said to be translated by simultaneous interpreters, the Korean translation of the following speech is not heard on television]

It is gratifying indeed to have Their Excellencies, the President of the ROK and Mrs. No Tae-u, here in the Diet Building today and I extend my heartfelt welcome. [Applause]

I believe it is indeed profoundly significant that Your Excellency, the President, is speaking to the people of our country at large from this Diet chamber. It is the first time for an ROK president.

As neighbors in Asia, both Japan and the ROK have had particularly deep relations from the past and have conducted mutual exchanges between the two peoples. I think it is truly regrettable that, despite these relations, our country caused tremendous troubles for your country and people at a period in history.

Looking squarely at the unfortunate past which existed between Japan and the ROK and on the basis of a sincere self-examination on this, we are determined to make our best effort to build relations of friendship and mutual trust between the peoples of Japan and the ROK so that they will never again waver.

With the 21st century just around the corner, we earnestly hope that our two countries, Japan and the ROK, will join forces in contributing actively to the peace and prosperity of Asia and the Pacific as well as the rest of the world. Here I express my welcome once again for the visit by Your Excellencies, President and Mrs. No Tae-u. [Applause] [Video shows Sakurauchi bowing to the audience, walking toward and bowing to No before escorting him to the rostrum]

ROK Minister on Residents' Issue

OW2705064290 Tokyo KYODO in English 1429 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—South Korea's justice minister, expressing dissatisfaction over Japan's fingerprinting and other special requirements for resident Koreans, treated as aliens, demanded total abolition of such treatment in a meeting Friday with his Japanese counterpart, Japanese officials said.

Meeting with Minister Shin Hasegawa at the Justice Ministry, South Korean Justice Minister Yi Chong-nam, who is accompanying President No Tae-u on his current Japan visit, was quoted as saying that agreements on the legal status of resident Koreans in Japan have so far not met Korean "expectations," though he acknowledged Japanese efforts.

Japan agreed with South Korea to better the legal treatment of younger third-generation resident Koreans when the two nations' foreign ministers met in Seoul last month.

Yi and several accompanying senior Korean Justice Ministry officials, however, reiterated their original stance, requesting that all 680,000 Korean residents, including so-called first- and second-generation Koreans, be immune from fingerprinting, the obligation to carry alien registration certificates at all times and deportation measures if convicted for criminal charges, Japanese Justice Ministry Official Kenji Koroyasu said.

Yi also requested that Japan grant permanent residency to illegal entrants from Korea, which Japan estimates at about 50,000 and South Korea puts at 100,000, Secretarial Division Chief Koroyasu said.

Hasegawa replied that Japan will go ahead with legal amendments governing treatment of third-generation or younger Koreans, in line with the foreign ministers' April agreements, while relaxation for earlier generations could be considered during the process of improving the third-generation situation, Koroyasu said.

Hasegawa also told the meeting that Japan is now studying and developing a system to replace the currently required fingerprinting of Korean residents as a method of establishing identity. But he ruled out immediate relaxation of the alien registration certificate requirement, noting the existence of some 100,000 illegal foreign workers in Japan, Koroyasu said.

In the meeting, the South Korean side proposed conclusion of treaties on extradition and cooperative investigation, but the Japanese side demurred on the grounds that such activities can be carried out under the present legal framework.

On the issue of visitors from South Korea who engage in illegal labor in Japan on non-work visas, raised by the Japanese side, Yi was quoted as saying Seoul will continue to "tightly regulate" such conduct. Last year, Japan ordered 3,129 South Koreans deported for engaging in illegal labor—many of whom had been working on tourist visas—up from 2,209 in 1988.

ROK Scraps Restrictions on Items

OW2605092890 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (KYODO)—Visiting South Korean Trade and Industry Minister Pak Pil-su on Friday told his Japanese counterpart Kabun Muto that his country has abolished restrictions on over 400 Japanese export items, officials of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said. Muto applauded the move but said South Korea needs to end its restrictions on 258 other items exported from Japan, MITI officials said.

South Korea had restrictions on 429 Japanese imports such as silicon diode and audio components through annual administrative guidance to domestic importers to obtain such products from other countries. The policy was designed to protect South Korean industries from stiff Japanese competition, MITI said.

The South Korean Government did not issue the import guidelines this March, which it commonly had done since 1986, Pak was quoted as saying.

But South Korea still retains import curbs on 258 Japanese products based on the external trade law, which was established in 1980. The law requires domestic importers to obtain permission to import designated products such as automobiles and large color TV sets. "Due to these restrictions, it is quite rare, for instance, to find Japanese cars running in Seoul," said Tokio Katayama, director of the North Asia division of the MITI's international trade policy bureau.

When asked by Pak to send Japanese missions to promote imports from South Korea, Muto pressed for elimination of Seoul's restrictions on the activities of foreign trading firms, according to Katayama. The restrictions make it virtually impossible for Japanese trading houses to actively do business in the country, he added.

Touching on the huge trade imbalance between the two countries, Pak said the accumulated trade deficit with Japan is a major bilateral issue, Katayama said. South Korea suffered a 3.6 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan in 1989, according to the Japanese statistics.

The two trade ministers agreed to hold regular bilateral meetings to discuss trade issues.

Second Round of Talks With Kaifu

OW2605011890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0039 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (KYODO)—South Korean President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Saturday morning started a second round of summit

talks at the Akasaka State Guest House on the third and last day of No's three-day state visit to Japan. No and Kaifu will discuss bilateral and global issues from a viewpoint of promoting future-oriented bilateral relations between Tokyo and Seoul, Japanese Government sources said.

On bilateral economic issues, No is likely to ask Japan to reduce its 3.6 billion annual trade surplus with South Korea and to assist in promoting medium- and small-sized business exchanges and to increase technoiegical transfer to South Korea, the sources said. Kaifu will convey to No his willingness to make more efforts to open up the Japanese market and positively engage in economic and technical cooperation with South Korea, the sources said.

Following his second and last round of talks with Kaifu, No will officially bid farewell to Emperor Akihito, also at the Akasaka Guest House. No will extend an invitation to the emperor to visit South Korea during the farewell meeting, a South Korean source said.

The president then will address a luncheon at the Japan National Press Club and will fly to Osaka in the afternoon for a meeting with representatives of the Korean resident community. No will leave Osaka for home in the evening.

No Urges Support of Talks

SK2605021290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0145 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 26 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u, winding up an emotionally charged three-day state visit, Saturday [26 May] called on Japan to contact North Korea only if the North resumes talks with the South. During his second round of talks with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, No also urged linkage between Tokyo-Pyongyang contacts and North Korea's subscription to the safeguards agreement of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

"Our policy is not aimed at isolating the North, but at encouraging its opening and participation in the international community," No was quoted by Korean officials as telling Kaifu. Explaining the development of inter-Korean talks and Seoul's reunification policy, No said that in the long term North Korea would have to change like other communist countries.

"The purpose of our Northern policy is to set the basis for the establishment of peace on the Korean peninsula," he said, predicting Korean reunification would be realized within 10 years.

Their morning meeting lasted one and half hours.

Kaifu briefed No on Japan's policy toward North Korea and pledged to spare no efforts to help bring stability and peace on the Korean peninsula.

No suggested Seoul and Tokyo establish a committee on industrial restructuring with the participation of both governmental and private sectors in order to combat the worsening trade imbalance in Japan's favor and to promote economic cooperation.

The two leaders agreed that Korea and Japan would grow increasingly interdependent as Asia-Pacific countries strengthened their role in the international arena.

After the talks, No paid a farewell call on Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko. In farewell remarks, No invited the emperor and empress to visit Seoul at a convenient time.

No Tae-u Departs 26 May

OW2605101790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0912 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Osaka, May 26 (KYODO)—South Korean President No Tae-u left for home Saturday evening after winding up a three-day official visit to Japan.

While in Japan, No met Emperor Akihito, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and political and business leaders. He also delivered a speech at the Diet as the first South Korean head of state to do so. No received an expression of "deepest regret" from the emperor and an apology from Kaifu for the 1910-1945 Japanese colonial rule on the Korean peninsula. He described them as "significant." No briefly visited Osaka after a press conference at the Japan National Press Club earlier Saturday to meet resident Koreans here, and local government and business leaders.

Abolishment of Fingerprinting Said Possibility

OW3005025390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0831 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 KYODO—Justice Minister Shin Hasegawa indicated Tuesday that the government is willing to study the possibility of abolishing the fingerprinting requirement for all Korean residents of Japan. He said the Japanese and South Korean Governments should proceed with the negotiations toward the abolition of the fingerprinting system for so-called first- and second-generation South Korean residents.

This follows the agreement between the two nations to eliminate the fingerprinting requirement for third-generation Korean residents prior to South Korean President No Tae-u's state visit to Japan from May 24 to 26. Hasegawa said in a press meeting that the two governments will discuss the issue in regular ministerial consultations, adding that they should have talks on the matter in a friendly atmosphere after the successful visit of No.

Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and No agreed during the visit to hold the next ministerial consultations within this year.

No asked Kaifu to end the fingerprinting system for the so-called first- and second-generation Koreans, numbering 680,000. During their talks Kaifu responded that Japan would consider the matter while keeping South Korean concerns in mind.

Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama and his South Korean counterpart Choe Ho-chung agreed at a meeting in Seoul on April 30 to abolish the controversial fingerprint requirement for third- generation Koreans in Japan and grant them the automatic right to permanent residence in Japan.

Japanese law requires all foreigners over 16 living in Japan for more than a year to provide the print of their right index finger on an alien registration certificate, which they must carry with them at all times.

Eight Firms Agree on Joint Ventures in China

OW2405214390 Tokyo KYODO in English
1453 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Nagoya, May 24 KYODO—Eight Japanese firms based in Aichi Prefecture have agreed on joint ventures with the municipal government of Nantong, a city northwest of Shanghai, it was announced Thursday.

The announcement was made at a joint press conference given by Kazumaro Kato, president of the Bank of Nagoya, which helped to bring about the accords between the local firms and the Chinese city, and Nantong Deputy Mayor Hua Baoliang.

One of the eight Japanese firms, a computer software company based in Owari -Asahi City, has agreed with the Nantong municipal government to establish a joint firm to develop software for the building and surveying industry. The joint venture is due to start operations next January.

The Nantong government is pursuing trade and technical tie-up negotiations with 31 other enterprises based in Aichi Prefecture.

Nantong, about 130 kilometers northwest of Shanghai, is one of China's 14 coastal cities opened to foreign investment.

Third Group of Illegal Chinese Deported

OW2505125890 Tokyo KYODO in English
1103 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Nagasaki, May 25 (KYODO)—A Chinese-chartered passenger vessel left here for China on Friday carrying 425 Chinese boat people Japan ordered deported after they came to Japan last year to seek employment, officials said. The 7,700-ton Chang Bai left Nagasaki port in the afternoon bound for Fuzhou, in the southeastern China Province of Fujian, where most of the refugees originated, Justice Ministry officials said.

The deportees were among the 2,800 boat people who arrived in Japan between May and October last year. Many of these refugees turned out to be Chinese who came to Japan posing as Vietnamese refugees. Two groups—totalling 792 Chinese refugees—had already been sent home since last December.

Four babies born while the refugees were under detention were also sent back to China along with their parents. Three Chinese fishermen who were rescued in April off Nagasaki Prefecture were also deported aboard the repatriation ship, officials said.

Last year, a total of 2,804 refugees came to Japan on 22 vessels. Last month, a boat carrying 40 persons—some of them Chinese speakers—arrived in Japan in what officials fear could mark the start of another wave of boat people.

The first repatriation of 301 returnees took place in December and was followed by another 491 persons in March, all deported to Fuzhou aboard the same chartered ship, officials said.

Foreign Ministry officials said the Chinese side has told them the Chinese Government will not penalize the returnees with "excessive harshness." The officials say there is indication that the returnees had been fined.

Kaifu Meets PRAVDA's Editor in Chief

OW2505063490 Tokyo KYODO in English
0534 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—A top Soviet media executive on Friday conveyed a message from President Mikhail Gorbachev to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to the effect that the Soviet leader is "optimistic" about the future of his country's bilateral relationship with Japan, officials said Friday.

Ivan Frolov, editor-in-chief of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA and a close aide to Gorbachev, also told Kaifu in a meeting at the prime minister's official residence that Gorbachev "would be very happy to see a more active development of cooperative relations between the two countries."

Kaifu was quoted by officials as responding that he too "would like to be optimistic" about future Japan-Soviet ties.

The prime minister told Frolov he favors a balanced expansion of the bilateral relationship in various fields, taking into account the necessity of concluding a belated peace treaty through resolving the two countries' dispute over northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

Kaifu said the planned visit of Gorbachev to Japan in 1991 will be an opportunity to deal with pending bilateral issues, adding that he intends to have "frank discussions" with the Soviet leader.

Officials said Kaifu also told Frolov that Japan remains supportive of the "right direction of perestroyka" and

hopes that the Soviet Union will successfully tackle its severe domestic problems by continuing "step-by-step" with economic reforms.

Kaifu expressed his desire to see the problem of the three Baltic republics revolved in a peaceful manner through dialogue, officials said.

Frolov is making his first visit to Japan since replacing Viktor Afanasyev as editor of PRAVDA last October.

Car Companies Consider Venture in CSFR

OW2405215790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 24 KYODO—Toyota Motor Co. and C. Itoh and Co. said Thursday that they are exploring the possibility of joint passenger car production in a tie-up with a Czechoslovakian automaker. To that end, the two companies dispatched a fact-finding mission to that country in mid-May, officials said.

The group has met auto industry leaders and government officials in charge of foreign trade and industry, and visited an auto plant of a possible partner, the officials said.

C. Itoh officials said the company has told the Czechoslovakian side that they are willing to proceed with the plan.

Toyota officials said that the company sent researchers in reply to a request from Czechoslovakia but that nothing has been decided yet. Toyota has recently decided to start auto production in Britain from 1992, when the market integration of the European Community (EC) is scheduled to be completed.

Industry observers said that Toyota may need more production bases overseas to pursue its goal of securing 10 percent of the world auto market.

Some of the observers said if the joint venture is realized, Toyota may bring auto parts from the United States for a type of small car, which the company produces in its Kentucky plant, for assembly in Czechoslovakia.

Arabs Urge Club To Readmit Iraqi Ambassador

OW2505075790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0654 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—The Arab diplomatic corps here urged the Foreign Correspondents Club of Japan on Friday to revise its decision which revoked the honorary membership of Iraqi Ambassador to Japan M.S. al-Rifa'i in protest against the execution of a British-based journalist by the Iraqi authorities in March.

Saudi Arabian Ambassador Fawzi Shobokshi, in a letter addressed to the club on behalf of the Arab ambassadors and heads of missions in Tokyo, called the decision a "biased" and "unprecedented" one and expressed "deep concern and regrets" at it.

Shobokshi, dean of the group formed by diplomats from 20 Arab countries, said the Arab diplomats will "freeze their participation and activities" in the club "until such time as appropriate measures are taken."

The club's first vice president, Ronald Yates, the Tokyo bureau manager of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE newspaper, issued a statement on March 17 announcing the revocation of Ambassador Rifa'i's honorary membership. The club's presidency is currently vacant.

The British-based journalist of Iranian origin, Rabatoi Bazoft, 31, was executed in March after being convicted of spying. He was working for Britain's OBSERVER newspaper.

Confusion Reported on Revised Immigration Law

OW2705122890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0846 GMT 25 May 90

["Government Fails To Provide Revised Immigration Law in English—by Keiichi Hirose"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Human rights groups, scholars, and foreigners say the Justice Ministry is causing unnecessary misunderstanding by its failure to provide a foreign-language explanation of the upcoming Immigration Law revision. A Justice Ministry spokesman admits a lack of such explanation but says foreign diplomatic representatives have been informed of the revision through the Foreign Ministry.

Human rights advocates say the lack of action has frightened thousands of foreign workers into leaving Japan. The ministry's critics point to the hundreds of illegal foreign workers now turning themselves in to local immigration offices each day to be deported. Such workers believe they face jail or fines after June 1, when the authorities enforce the new Immigration Law.

Rev. Hidetoshi Watanabe, a Protestant church minister who heads a civic group aiding foreign workers, says the ministry's lack of a proper announcement of the law and its details is the root-cause of the misunderstanding.

The real changes in the law, which passed the Diet last December, however, are the penalties introduced against employers or brokers dealing in illegal workers. Employers hiring illegal workers who have entered Japan before June 1 are immune from the new penalty of up to three years imprisonment and a possible maximum 2 million yen in fines if convicted.

Watanabe says the ministry has either been "intentionally misleading" or has embarked on a policy which is "seriously misplaced." He says the Justice Ministry's Immigration Bureau should issue a clarification of responsibility on the part of the authorities for their

absence of any public relations effort in English and other foreign languages which can be understood by illegal workers.

Thousands of illegal workers, mainly Asian nationals, have been rushing to return to their home countries. In the past several months alone, many have already chosen deportation or are queuing up daily at immigration offices to complete the paperwork for deportation, thinking they will be jailed after next month.

Watanabe and a number of other activists who have consulted with hundreds of such workers specifically charge that two documents—the ministry's leaflet on the new law and a reference to it in the official daily GOVERNMENT GAZETTE—are the cause of the apparent confusion. The pamphlet, issued in March, alloted no space to an explanation of immunity from penalty. The GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, known in Japanese as "KANPO" and published immediately after the law passed the legislature in December 1989, contained a "summary" of the changes to the old law, touching on the new penalties but with no reference to the "immunity" clause.

Earlier this month, a Pakistani factory laborer representing other illegal workers also described at a press conference as "tricky" the ministry's publications and some English-language news articles including a report in an English daily which carried an interview with the Immigration Bureau chief.

In response, a spokesman at the ministry's Immigration Bureau, Sadao Kawakita, denied any attempt at "intentionally misleading." Kawakita said it seemed the "underground information network" among workers and employers have triggered the rush of people giving themselves up before the ministry "was able to do anything."

But Kawakita admitted there has been no open explanation in foreign languages about the immigration law revision. "We agree there is a necessity for English translations," Kawakita said. "But you know, it is only natural that Japanese law be stipulated and understood in the Japanese language. We have informed diplomatic representatives here of it via the Foreign Ministry but in any case English-language versions are only 'for the sake of reference,'" he said.

Kawakita said an English-language version of the new Immigration Law is being prepared, but he did not clarify when it will be issued. A mass advertising campaign on the new law in newspapers, magazines, and television, will not be mounted until June, he said, although a limited form of the campaign was begun this week with space taken in several Japanese-language economic journals.

The foreign-language version of the campaign will use only one of Japan's English-language newspapers, he added. An English-language version of the current Immigration Law and Alien Registration Law, translated by the bureau, is available to the public in Japanese law books, he said.

Kawakita would not accept charges by human rights groups that the ministry's lack of enthusiasm for foreign-language publication reflects its scant interest in protecting the human rights of workers without proper documentation. "Illegals are illegals anyway," Kawakita said. "Their logic only seems to be from a self-centered angle."

Kawakita noted that interpretation of cases concerning illegal workers can vary. He said the way the law regards the question of criminally inflicted injuries would be the same as the way it treats someone who does not possess appropriate documentation.

Prof. Takashi Ebashi at Tokyo's Hosei University Law Department said the government attitude is obviously far behind the level of consideration given foreign residents in the Netherlands and other West European nations, for example, where authorities prepare explanations in several languages on legal rights and duties in those countries. Ebashi, an expert on international treaties, said local authorities in Japan where there are few foreign-language services should have documents in Asian languages, and not just in English, to explain regulations which vitally affect foreign residents.

Japan bans employment of foreigners in the "unskilled" fields of construction, factory, and other labor though such staff-short labor markets have actually absorbed at least 100,000 Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, Filipinos, South Koreans, and others who entered Japan as tourists and students, or who have overstayed their visas. Some of those interviewed said they have little knowledge of the changes in the law and felt anxiety over the stricter policy as June 1 approaches.

Central Bank Governor Denies Economic Slowdown

OW2505031690 Tokyo KYODO in English
0221 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 KYODO—Bank of Japan (BOJ) Governor Yasushi Mieno said Friday it is unlikely that the present brisk pace of the Japanese economy will slow down in the immediate future.

Testifying before a regular monthly meeting of economic ministers, Mieno said personal consumption and corporate capital spending remain robust. He dismissed the possible negative impact of a recent plunge in the stock and bond markets, as well as of the yen's weakness against the U.S. dollar.

The Economic Planning Agency said in a report submitted to the cabinet earlier in the morning that Japan's

economy has entered the 42nd straight month of economic expansion in May, matching the second-longest period of uninterrupted growth set between June 1958 and December 1961.

Mieno also reaffirmed that the central bank will keep a careful eye on developments in the markets and economic activity to see how a recent series of hikes in the official discount rate are affecting the overall economic performance.

Report on Decentralization of Public Projects

OW2505115890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0827 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (KYODO)—The government should limit national projects in Tokyo and tax unutilized land more heavily to ease the harmful concentration in the capital of economic and other activities, a government report said Friday. The report called on the government to consider the introduction of a completely new system of local autonomy to replace the current prefecture-based form of government.

The interim report, prepared by a subcommittee of the Industrial Structure Council, an advisory panel to the minister of international trade and industry, offers a variety of recommendations aimed at reversing the current one-way flow of money, people, and information headed toward Tokyo.

Noting that large-scale public projects tend to exacerbate the concentration, the report argued the government should restrict national projects in the Tokyo metropolitan area and spread them around the country.

The report said the current trend toward Tokyo becoming the center of everything will not only sap regional cities of their vigor but make the capital a more and more unpleasant place in which to live or work.

It warned that the trend toward concentration in Tokyo has picked up speed recently, increasing the number of prefectures that suffer drops in popularity because of social factors.

The report called on the government to take steps to reinvigorate the local communities. Such steps would include providing financial or other incentives for local business and boosting industrial, commercial, cultural, and education-related facilities in provincial areas.

Among the proposed concrete measures are giving local governments more leeway in raising funds, establishment of world-class research institutes in provincial cities, and building of amenity-oriented housing-industrial complexes.

On the other hand, the report urged the government to take measures to induce relocation of companies, plants, and research institutes to places outside Tokyo.

On land policy, the report called on the government to levy heavier taxes on unused land and frame more detailed plans for land use. But it cautioned that raising taxes on land transfer could hamper land supply, although it may be effective in putting a cap on speculative transactions of land.

Industries Set Profit Record in FY 1989

OW2605092590 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 25 (KYODO)—The domestic demand-led economic boom allowed most Japanese industries to enjoy record profits in the business year ended March 31, according to a private think tank report released Friday. But a cheaper yen, higher interest rates, slumping stocks, and an acute labor shortage slowed the growth of profits in some sectors, especially in materials manufacturing, according to the Wako Research Institute of Economics, an arm of Wako Securities Co.

The report is based on a survey of 76 percent of the companies that are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) and which have already released their profit results for fiscal 1989. The report said pretax profits grew 13.1 percent, down from a 33.4 percent increase the previous year. One out of four companies experienced a drop in profit growth, it said, despite a 20.3 percent gain in overall sales.

Processing industries, such as electric machinery, shipbuilding, and general machinery makers, were profit leaders who prospered from brisk personal consumption and corporate spending on plant and equipment.

Construction firms also registered a double-digit growth in profit due to booming demand for commercial and residential properties, it said.

In contrast, materials producers, including chemical, paper/pulp, and oil companies, were sluggish, hit by rising costs stemming from a lower yen and rising oil prices.

As for the current business year ending March 31, 1991, many companies expect continued strong profit performances resulting from robust capital spending. Some firms, however, voiced concern over potential unstable foreign-exchangee rates and high interest rates.

MITI To Consider Lower Rare Metal Target

OW2505024290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0918 GMT 23 May 90

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) is considering lowering the 1991 target for its stockpile of so-called "rare metals," such as nickel and cobalt, amid increasing political stability in producer countries and rising interest rates, a MITI source said Wednesday.

The recent political developments in South Africa and East European countries, principal producers of the metals, have brought about the stability necessary for securing regular supplies of the metals. In addition, surging domestic interest rates are increasing the financial burden on the government in storing them, the source said.

These two factors have caused MITI to reconsider the current goal of stockpiling at least 60 days' supply of these metals by the end of 1991, he said.

The final decision will be made as early as the summer after seeking advice from the Mining Industry Council, the source said.

Frequent wild fluctuations in prices of these metals, due to the fact that most producing countries are politically unstable or economically unreliable, used to plague producers of stainless steel, batteries, high-strength alloys, and other chemical makers.

That led MITI to decide in 1983 on a 60-day supply stockpile target for seven such metals—nickel, cobalt, manganese, molybdenum, vanadium, chromium, and tungsten. The government is expected to stock 70 percent of the total, while the private sector is responsible for the remaining 30 percent.

Mongolia

UNEN Reports Appointment of New Official

OW2505225390 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1806 GMT 23 May 90

[From the 23 May Press Review]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 23 May (MONTSAME)—In today's UNEN, the Mongolian People's Republic Council of Ministers reports on the appointment of new deputy ministers of construction and heavy industry. Erdeniyn Byambajab has been appointed first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers Commission for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Mongolian part of the Intergovernmental Mongolian-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific and Technical Cooperation.

Social Democratic Party Officially Registers

OW2605143090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 26 May 90

[By unidentified station correspondent—italicized portion recorded in Mongolian followed by English translation]

[Text] The Social Democratic Party is one of the new political parties emerged in the process of renewal and pluralism of views in Mongolia. Since its foundation, the Social Democratic Party has been making its share for the formation and development of the multiparty system and democracy in the country.

The Supreme Court of Mongolia noted at the registration ceremony that the Social Democratic Party has been true to its program of safeguarding the national unity, actively promoting the renewal of Mongolian political and economic structure, and facilitating the development of democracy. It has also been true to its commitment to cooperate with the other newlyformed democratic forces in finding solutions to disputable issues and strictly observed state laws and regulations in its activity. Let us listen to the recording made at the registration ceremony. This is what Chairman of the Social Democratic Party (?Batbaya) said:

[Begin (?Batbaya) recording] *The Social Democratic Party formed by the Social Democratic Movement has today officially registered as a political party. I am very excited to be present at this memorable event. Starting today, the Social Democratic Party has a legal guarantee to conduct its activities. The supreme goal of our party is to create such a social condition that will provide for democracy and add full life to the people.* [end recording]

The Supreme Court has realistically estimated the activity of the Social Democratic Party and, at the same time, warns that one-sided positions of some of its members are distorting the ideas of Marxism and Leninism; may mislead the people; and in the ultimate end, badly affect the prestige of the party.

The Social Democratic Party cooperates with other political parties on the basis of mutual respect, mutual understanding, and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. It also maintains contacts with other social democratic parties in foreign countries. About this, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Movement, (?Hunche Dorsk), says the following:

[Begin (?Hunche Dorsk) recording] *The future of the Mongolian Social Democratic Party plans to expand its ties with foreign social democratic parties and establish contacts with the world Socialist International. We have sent an open letter to the Socialist International, and received a letter from the German Social Democratic Party containing expressing [as heard] a desire to cooperate and exchange documentation. Two of our delegates took part in the (?constituent) congress of the (?Soviet) Social Democratic Party, where they have met with our colleagues from Austria, Norway, Japan, and Czechoslovakia and talked about future cooperation. Now we have fine opportunities of developing cooperation with our colleagues in foreign countries.* [end recording]

Medical Students Refuse To Take Political Exams

LD2805090990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0808 GMT 28 May 90

(Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—The fourth-year students of Ulaanbaatar Higher Medical School are refusing to take

examinations in the subject of political economy. "All the teaching materials come from the USSR, where they have also not fulfilled the demands and where this subject has been deleted from the list of examinations," students told the youth paper, MONGOLYN SALUUD-CHUUD. Following repeated talks with the professors, which, however, were fruitless, they decided to boycott lectures and seminars. In the meantime, the fifth-year medical students have also announced that they will not take examinations in the subject of scientific communism.

North Korea

Yi Kye-paek Supports Kim Il-song Speech

SK2905153990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, issued a statement today in full support of the five-point policy for national reunification laid down by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

The five-point policy for national reunification in which he wisely set out with his noble love for the nation and brilliant intelligence all the questions arising in achieving the reunification of the country including the question of easing tension on the Korean peninsula and creating a peaceful atmosphere for national reunification and the question of removing the barrier of division and ensuring free travel and full-scale open door is the most reasonable and feasible program of reunification acceptable to anyone who really wants reunification, the chairman said, and went on:

The respected President Kim Il-song in his policy speech said that if the North and the South are to join the UN before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member.

This is, indeed, of weighty significance in preventing the freeze of division and creating a favourable international climate for national reunification.

For the North and the South, one and the same nation, to enter such international organisation as the united nations not as two members but as one member to meet the objective of a reunified country which would be achieved anyhow, is extremely natural and the newest way our fellow countrymen must choose under the present condition of division.

Yi Kye-paek earnestly called upon all the political parties, organisations, public figures and all the national democratic forces to rise as one in the noble cause of achieving national reunification in active response to the five-point policy of national reunification elucidated by the great President Kim Il-song.

Kim Il-song's Policy Speech Seen as Guideline

SK2705103490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 27 May 90

["Bright Beacon Indicating the Way of Victory of the Cause of Socialism"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—"Let us bring the advantages of socialism in our country into full play," the policy speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly, is evoking great repercussions upon the working people of Korea.

In his policy speech President Kim Il-song gave a profound elucidation of the advantages of our socialism, the embodiment of the chuche idea, and set out militant tasks to give full scope to them.

Yi Chol-sik, vice-president of the Academy of Social Sciences, said the policy speech is an immortal encyclopedia strikingly demonstrating the fundamental characteristics, essential advantages and might of our socialism which embodies the great chuche idea, a man-centred idea, and a militant banner brightly lighting the path ahead of the government of our Republic and providing our people with an indestructible ideological and theoretical weapon for accelerating the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, and an immortal classical work which has further developed and enriched the revolutionary theories of chuche.

The policy speech is a true textbook for the building of socialism and communism which broke a new ground for the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class and a monumental work which occasioned an epochal turn in the accomplishment of the cause of socialism, he remarked.

O Kil-pang, first vice-president of Kim Il-song University, said the policy speech is an encyclopedia giving a flawless, profound, scientific and theoretical exposition of the most correct way of firmly defending socialism and successfully building it from a steadfast viewpoint of chuche and a guideline that should be strictly adhered to in the work for the acceleration of national reunification and the enhancement of the country's international prestige.

Yi Tong-sop, chief secretary of the Kanggye City Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kanggye City People's Committee, stressed that the policy speech is a highly important guideline which set up a new milestone in the struggle for further developing and consolidating the superiority of our peculiar socialism, accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and winning victory of the cause of socialism and a militant banner which called our entire people to a new struggle and feats.

Kim Taek-yong, a department director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for

the Reunification of the Fatherland, said the great leader's proposal for national reunification advanced in his policy speech is a most realistic and reasonable reunification proposal which opened up an epochal phase of turn in accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, adding: This is a most timely and just way of achieving reunification as he advanced it on the basis of a scientific penetration into our people's desire for reunification and the prevailing situation.

* Namelist of SPA Candidates Published

WA1505150090

[Editorial Report] Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean on 20 April, pages 1 and 3, carried a complete namelist of candidates for election as deputies to the DPRK's 9th Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], released by the Central Election Committee. At the top of page 1 in large print is reported that DPRK President Kim Il-song registered as a candidate in Election District 205, Nagwon District. Below this in smaller but still oversize print is a paragraph announcing that Kim Chong-il registered in District 575, Musan District.

This is followed by a listing of DPRK leaders standing for SPA elections in the following order:

List of Candidates

District number	District name	Candidate
467	Chorwon	O Chin-u
477	Kumgol	Yi Chong-ok
333	Changyon	Pak Song-chol
168	Yonbong	Yon Hyong-muk
638	Huchang	Kim Yong-nam
684	Chungsong	Kye Ung-tae
246	Pukchin	Ho Tam
512	Kumbit	Chon Pyong-ho
594	Sabongson	Kang Song-san
134	Sangbong	So Yun-sok
658	Wolchong	Choe Kwang
182	Sungni	Han Song-yong
293	Kosanjin	Hyon Mu-kwang
568	Chegang	Hong Song-nam
86	Todok	Kim Pok-sin
150	Choyang	Chong Chun-ki
94	Hungnyong	Kang Hui-won
226	Chongju	Cho Se-ung
501	Sinpo	Hong Si-hak
100	Kangnam	Yi Son-sil
411	Sinpyong	Choe Tae-pok
235	Pakchon	Pak Nam-ki
209	Yangso	So Kwan-hi
453	Soksa	Hwang Chang-yop
613	Hoeryong	Kim Chung-nin
561	Puraesan	Yun Ki-pok
396	Kachon	Kim Yun-hyok
580	Yongban	Kim Hwan
317	Chaeryong	Kim Chang-ju
77	Oun	Yi Kye-paek

List of Candidates (Continued)

Directly following the above names is the listing of other candidates by numerical order of election districts, from 1 to 687:

List of candidates

1	Mangyongdae	Choe In-dok
2	Chilgol	Han Tok-su
3	Samhung	Kim Chi-hang
4	Kwangbok	Chang Song-taek
5	Songuja	Kim Yong-pok
6	Sonnae	Kim Pok-sil
7	Hwaebul	Kim Kil-sam
8	Chonjin	Chon Kwang-chun
9	Kyongsang	Kim Ok-sim
10	Oesong	Yi Kyu-myong
11	Yonhwa	Pak Mun-chan
12	Tongsong	Nam Sang-nak
13	Ongnyu	Chang Chol
14	Chongnyu	Kim Yong-yon
15	Tongmun	Yi Sun-im
16	Uiam	Yun Pyong-kwon
17	Munsu	Pak Chung-kuk
18	Tapche	Choe Yong-nim
19	Sagok	Yu Kyu-tong
20	Songhungsan	Choe Sung-chon
21	Songyo	Kim In-hwa
22	Namsin	Hong Ki-mun
23	Yongje	Yi Hwa-sun
24	Tungme	Hong Yong-kil
25	Yulgok	Choe Yong-hae
26	Ansan	Pak Myong-hui
27	Ponghak	Kim Kyong-wan
28	Kansong	Yu Tae-kwan
29	Saemaul	Paek Se-yun
30	Pyongchon	Kang Hyong-mo
31	Yonmot	Yi Tong-chun
32	Changgyong	Kim Yu-pung
33	Hasin	Kim Tong-chun

List of candidates (Continued)		
34	Chungsin	Kang Sok-chu
35	Chijangsan	Cho Yong-ki
36	Harimsan	Na Chong-hui
37	Wonbongsan	Pak Chun-hong
38	Pyoldong	Kang Chun-ho
39	Taesongsan	Cho Chil-song
40	Tongdaewon	Yi Song-hui
41	Silli	Kang Tok-su
42	Munsin	Yu Mi-yong
43	Saesallim	Pak Kyu-hong
44	Naengchon	Yi To[illegible]chol
45	Unpasan	Chon In-tok
46	Potonggang	Chi Chong-ae
47	Sojang	Nam Sun-hui
48	Pulgungori	Han An-su
49	Kaeson	An Sang-taek
50	Sohungdong	Hong Si-kun
51	Chonsung	Tae Pyong-yol
52	Kinmaul	Yi Chol-pong
53	Pipa	Kim Tong-nyon
54	Paektu	Hong Pom-kil
55	Hyoksin	Kim Yong-tae
56	Yonghung	Pak Kwan-o
57	Yongbugdong	Yi Chong-yul
58	Misan	Yi Chun-hyok
59	Anhak	Im Nok-chae
60	Taedonggang	Kim Sang-nin
61	Haebal	Sim Tae-kyun
62	Pulgunbyol	Kim Kyong-suk
63	Songsin	Kim Yu-sun
64	Mirim	Kim Chin-suk
65	Ihyon	Kim Hwa-suk
66	Chongo	Yu Suk-kun
67	Chongbaek	Yi Chun
68	Wonam	Chu Yong-hun
69	Yongnam	Kim Kyong-su
70	Sopo	Kim Il-chol
71	Hadang	Choe Su-san
72	Sangdang	Ok Pong-nin
73	Singan	O Sang-nok
74	Haksan	Kim Su-ui
75	Yongson	Mun Tok-hwan
76	Yonggung	Han Chang-kun
78	Masan	Kim Kil-yon
79	Konji	Pak Tae-hun

List of candidates (Continued)		
80	Haebang	Yun Kyong-yul
81	Yokpo	Yi Nak-pin
82	Taehyon	Yu Chun-ok
83	Sungho	Tak Hyong-che
84	Matan	Kim Hui-il
85	Songmun	Kim In-nam
87	Kobang	Yi Hwa-yong
88	Yokchon	Kim Song-kun
89	Sokpak	Cho Myong-son
90	Kangdong	Kim Chol-man
91	Ponghwa	Kim Po-pi
92	Samdung	Yi Sin-cha
93	Hari	Han Pong-nyo
95	Munhwa	Kim Tae-kyu
96	Chunghwa	Chong Mun-san
97	Myongwol	Choe Kil-sun
98	Changsan	Kim Yo-ung
99	Majang	Kim Song-ung
101	Yupo	Cho Myong-nok
102	Sangwon	Choe Mun-son
103	Myongdang	Kim Ki-ha
104	Namchongang	Cho Myong-chol
105	Myongsong	Tak Chong-suk
106	Tumu	Chang Chae-chol
107	Chungdok	Cho Mi-ni
108	Chigyong	Kim Kyong-pong
109	Samhwa	Yi Pong-won
110	Kuwol	Hwang In-sop
111	Chongok	Chon Kum-chol
112	Paeksong	Yu Ho-chun
113	Taedong	Han Yong-hye
114	Yongok	Yom Tae-chun
115	Sijong	Paek Hak-nim
116	Onchon	Han Chan-ok
117	Sohwa	Kim Yong-chan
118	Porim	Choe Pong-man
119	Chungsan	Yo Pong-ku
120	Pungjong	Pak Chong-su
121	Sokta	Yi Hyong-su
122	Pyongwon	Kim Yong-ok
123	Opa	Yo Yon-ku
124	Unbong	Chi Chang-ik
125	Hanchon	No Chong-hui
126	Sukchon	Han Sun-hui
127	Yongdok	Yang Hyong-sop

List of candidates (Continued)

128	Unjong	Kim Nak-hui
129	Kumpung	Pak Il-hwan
130	Komhung	Kim Kum-ok
131	Mundok	Yi Chun-son
132	Ipsok	Kim Suk-nyo
133	Yongo	Yi Ul-sol
135	Komungum	Kim Tong-myong
136	Sinanju	Kim Ki-pom
137	Misang	Chang Won-sun
138	Chilsong	Kim Kyong-hui
139	Sangso	Sin Sang-kyun
140	Yonggye	Kwak Tae-sam
141	Nampyong	Yi Che-chun
142	Namhung	Choe Han-chun
143	Kaechon	Mun Su-ok
144	Namjon	Kim Chong-suk
145	Sambong	Yi Pyong-uk
146	Pobu	Yi Myo-nyo
147	Kunu	Kim Chol-won
148	Yongjin	Hyon Chol-kyu
149	Yongwongu	Yu Sang-kol
151	Mukpang	Yun Ung-su
152	Chunhyok	Choe Yong-ik
153	Songchon	Han In-sul
154	Kunja	Yi Yong-pu
155	Sinsongchon	Yi Kil-song
156	Changnim	Pak Son-pil
157	Togam	Pak Yong-sop
158	Sinyang	An Myong-ok
159	Kwanghung	Yi Chang-yop
160	Yangdok	Sin Nam-kyun
161	Unha	Kim Ok-nyon
162	Sunchon	No Pok-hwa
163	Subok	Pak Tae-kap
164	Saedok	Chon Ung-su
165	Kumsan	Kim Chong-sil
166	Soksu	Kim Sun-ho
167	Yonpo	Kim Chi-hyop
169	Chiktong	Chong Myong-hak
170	Osa	Yi Hwa-chu
171	Chonsong	Choe Pyong-chun
172	Kubong	Paek In-chun
173	Chaedong	Kim I-yong
174	Unsan	Kim Chong-wan
175	Changson	Kim Yong-taek

List of candidates (Continued)

176	Sudok	Han Yo-chin
177	Pukchang	Yang Yong-chin
178	Okchon	No Kum-hui
179	Songnam	Choe Myong-kun
180	Sungnisan	Kim Po-kyong
181	Maengsan	Yi Song-nok
183	Changmal	So Myong-chun
184	Kongwon	Yim Tae-yong
185	Changsang	Kim Chang-ho
186	Chongsong	Song Hyon
187	Hyongbong	Kim Man-song
188	Chenam	Kim Hyong-hae
189	Myongwon	Kim Won-kyun
190	Taehung	Han Yong-su
191	Hoechang	Chong Song-taek
192	Sungin	Kim Pong-yul
193	Taegin	Won Chong-sam
194	Yokchondong	Yi Kum-nyo
195	Paeksa	Choe Hak-kun
196	Apkang	So Chin-sok
197	Pyonghwa	Song Tae-yon
198	Minpo	Kim Yun-kap
199	Chaeha	Kim Sok-hyon
200	Majon	Kwon Hyon-suk
201	Tongsang	Yi Man-tae
202	Chinson	Kim Chong-hui
203	Yonha	Chang Hong-chun
204	Pihyon	Won Tong-ku
206	Yangchaek	Chang Sok-tok
207	Paengma	Son Si-won
208	Yongchon	Kim Hui-sam
210	Pukchung	Pak Myong-chun
211	Yongampo	Yi Chong-ung
212	Yomju	Kim Song-kyu
213	Tasa	Yi Song-ho
214	Oeha	Pang Ae-son
215	Yongaksan	Yi Taek-yong
216	Cholsan	Kim Sok-chun
217	Kasan	An Chang-nyon
218	Tongnim	Chong Tae-ik
219	Singog	Kim Yong-sim
220	Kogunyong	Han Sang-kyu
221	Sonchon	Kim Tae-il
222	Wonbong	Kang Pong-kyu
223	Noha	Kim Kuk-tae

List of candidates (Continued)

224	Kwagsan	Kim Chong-un
225	Anui	Kim Song-kuk
227	Woryang	Kim Ok-hyon
228	Chimhyang	Hong Wan-tae
229	Osan	Choe Sun-chol
230	Kohyon	Kim Pong-mo
231	Yongnam	Kim Kun-su
232	Unjonup	Choe Sang-uk
233	Unam	Kim Son-tan
234	Chongjong	Yi Yong-kyun
236	Maengjung	So Chun-sil
237	Songsok	Chong Song-nam
238	Yongbyon	Yi Yong
239	Parwon	Yi Mong-ho
240	Kujang	Chang Song-ok
241	Yongdung	Han Kyu-chung
242	Yongmun	Kim Ung-chol
243	Yongchol	Kim Kwang-chin
244	Sugu	Pak Myong-pin
245	Unsan	Yu Kye-chin
247	Kuup	Nam Si-u
248	Taechon	Kim Chang-nyong
249	Sinbong	Kim Tae-sik
250	Hakpong	Yi Chung-song
251	Songan	Sonu Pyong-ku
252	Chahung	Paek Nam-sun
253	Chongnyong	Ko Kum-sun
254	Paeksok	Chang Chang-mun
255	Panghyon	Paek Pyong-su
256	Unyang	Yi Chu-ung
257	Chonma	Chong Song-ok
258	Uiju	Kim Pyong-hun
259	Tokhyon	Han Ki-chang
260	Unchon	Kim Tu-nam
261	Pungnyon	Hong Song-chil
262	Sakchu	Pak song-sil
263	Inpung	Yom Chae-man
264	Supung	Son Un-song
265	Chongsong	Sin An-son
266	Taegwan	Choe Chun-hong
267	Yangsan	Ko Ki-chun
268	Changsong	Kim Ui-suk
269	Tongchang	Kim Mun-kap
270	Pyoktong	Mun Pyong-kum
271	Yaksan	Choe Hak-kun

List of candidates (Continued)

272	Hyangsan	Chong Yon-uk
273	Solmoru	Kye Hyong-sun
274	Yokpyong	Yi Chung-sop
275	Chupyong	Kim Song-hun
276	Chonsin	Kim Tae-sun
277	Chonpyong	An Hui-kon
278	Ponghwasan	Chang Se-chun
279	Tongsin	Ho Song-chun
280	Yongnim	Kim Ryo-hui
281	Hangmu	Chong Chun-sil
282	Chonchon	Kim Sun-ae
283	Unsong	Pak Chang-il
284	Songgan	Kang Hui-yong
285	Songyong	No Chong-hwan
286	Songha	Paek Soi-hui
287	Songwon	Won Ung-hui
288	Kopung	Kim Chong-ho
289	Usi	Pak Song-won
290	Chosan	Chong Tu-hwan
291	Wiwon	Hwang Chae-kyong
292	Yanggang	Kim Ki-yong
294	Kangan	Yi To-won
295	Tunggong	Kim Kyong-chang
296	Sijung	Kim Kuk-hun
297	Yonpung	Kim Chae-yul
298	Yonju	Kim Son-taek
299	Mansu	Ko Chun-il
300	Namchon	Pyon Yong-se
301	Sokhyon	Yi Won-ok
302	Oeryong	Yi Won-chae
303	Kangso	Kim Ki-nam
304	Changjasan	Pak Song-ok
305	Changgang	Yi Chi-chan
306	Oil	Choe Yong-il
307	Nangnim	Kim Sun-yong
308	Hwapyong	Yi Pong-kil
309	Chasong	Kim Wol-son
310	Chunggang	Yi Chun-son
311	Unchon	Pang Hak-se
312	Yanktam	Yu Sun-ae
313	Anak	Ho Pok-dok
314	Wolchi	Kim Yong-ok
315	Taechu	Yi In-pok
316	Omgot	O Chun-sim
318	Samjigang	Ho Nam-sun

List of candidates (Continued)

319	Pukchi	Yang Ki-chin
320	Changguk	Kim Won-tu
321	Sinchon	Pak Yong-hum
322	Saenal	Chang Song-u
323	Yongdang	Paek Pom-su
324	Hwasan	Yu Chong-hyon
325	Samchon	Yi Um-chon
326	Talchon	Hyon Chun-kuk
327	Unyul	Kim Hak-pong
328	Unyulgwangsan	Chong Ki-yong
329	Changnyon	Paek Nam-il
330	Kwail	Kim Ki-hwan
331	Sindae	Kwon Hui-kyong
332	Songhwa	Pak Chong-hyon
334	Nagyon	Sin Won-kyu
335	Handong	Kim Ki-u
336	Yongyon	Chong Yon-hwa
337	Kumi	Kim Yong-ho
338	Taetan	Yi Hyon-son
339	Popyong	Chong Pong-hwa
340	Ongjin	Pak Kun-song
341	Namhae	Yi Chang-son
342	Samsan	Yi Ha-il
343	Manjin	Chon Chin-su
344	Kangyong	Kim Yun-ho
345	Pupo	No Mun-yol
346	Ssanggyo	Chong Ha-chol
347	Pyogsong	An Tal-su
348	Chugchon	Choe Yol-hui
349	Haeju	Yi Hong-ku
350	Uppa	Chang Tong-sun
351	Okkye	Min Ung-sik
352	Soae	Chon Ha-chol
353	Taegok	Song Sun-chang
354	Hakhyon	Kim Yong-son
355	Oktong	Ham Won-chang
356	Sinwon	Paek Chang-yong
357	Muhak	Kim Kap-sun
358	Pongchon	Yu Myong-hak
359	Sindap	Yi Sang-ik
360	Chongdan	Kim Hu-pun
361	Sinsaeng	Kang Sun-hui
363	Toktal	Kim Chang-sik
364	Chontae	Yi Tok-chung
365	Ohyon	Yi Sun-ae

List of candidates (Continued)

366	Songho	Chong In-hwa
367	Yonan	Pak Myong-chol
368	Haewol	Han Ik-hyon
369	Pongyongsan	Kang Chong-pong
370	Paechon	Cho Tong-hwi
371	Kumsong	Chon Pil-nyo
372	Chongchon	Kim Pil-hwan
373	Pongyang	Han Si-hae
374	Kumgok	Pak Su-tong
375	Sariwon	Kang Myong-ok
376	Sangmae	Yi Chong-sun
377	Kuchon	Paek Sol
378	Unha	Yi Chang-kil
379	Torim	Pak Ki-so
380	Taesong	Pak Ha-yong
381	Chonghang	Cho Hye-suk
382	Chonghangsan	Choe Song-hye
383	Taeunsan	Kim Song-chol
384	Songnim	Kang Hyon-su
385	Kkotpin	Kim Chin-hwa
386	Chondong	Yi Man-kol
387	Hwangju	Kim Yong-chae
388	Chimchon	Chu Sung-nam
389	Soksan	Kang Song-kun
390	Hukkyo	U Tal-che
391	Sindok	O Kum-chol
392	Yontan	Yun Ki-chong
393	Chilbong	Han Tal-son
394	Pongsan	Sim Song-won
395	Madong	Kwak Sun-tok
397	Chonggye	Yi Yon-chol
398	Unpa	Pak Chang-yong
399	Kangalli	Kim Tok-chung
400	Kwangmyong	Han Chong-song
401	Insan	Yi Um-chon
402	Taechon	Kim Hyong-chong
403	Sohung	Kim Mi-ok
404	Hwagok	Kim Yong-un
405	Chajak	Kim Yong-ho
406	Namjong	Yi Kwang-u
407	Suan	Kim Yong-chae
408	Yonsan	Song Son-pi
409	Saenggum	Im Chun-kil
410	Mannyon	Pong Chan-ho
412	Kogsan	Kim Tal-hyon

List of candidates (Continued)

413	Pyongam	Kim Chong-suk
414	Singye	Kim Yong-suk
415	Puksan	An Hui-chan
416	Chongbong	Kim Pok-mun
417	Chuchon	Chi Ok-sun
418	Pyongsan	O In-hyon
419	Chongsu	Ko Chong-ok
420	Chonghak	Kim Kyok-sik
421	Wahyon	Choe Chong-nim
422	Kumchon	Kim Song-ae
423	Wonmyong	Yun Hui-sun
424	Tosan	Yi Yong-tong
425	Anbong	Yang Wang-pok
426	Chonnae	Han Hung-nam
427	Hwara	Pak Pom-nak
428	Munchon	Sok Kyong-su
429	Munpyong	U Tu-tae
430	Okpyong	Chong Choi-su
431	Songchon	Choe Pok-yon
432	Wau	Yi Hyong-sik
433	Sogu	Hong Chong-ku
434	Pongchun	Kang Song-hwi
435	Myongsok	Yi Sun-i
436	Chungchong	Chong Ho-kyun
437	Changchon	Kim Kwang-chu
438	Pongmak	Cho Chong-hak
439	Songhung	Kwon Sun-ok
440	Anbyon	Pak Sang-yun
441	Pachwa	Yi Sun-kum
442	Kosan	Ho Kuk-song
443	Puphong	Chu Ui-hop
444	Solbong	Kim Yong-chun
445	Sinhyon	Om Kil-son
446	Hyoja	Chon Kyong-kun
447	Yongchon	Kang Hui-kuk
448	Mipyong	Yi Chong-il
449	Kosong	Han Sang-nyo
450	Onjong	Kim Chu-yong
451	Wolbisan	No Ik-hwa
452	Kumgang	Kim Taek-su
454	Chihyesan	Kim Hyong-chun
455	Changdoson	Han Yong-nam
456	Sinan	Hwang Pyong-tae
457	Kimhwa	Yim Hyong-ku
458	Hakpang	Ko Tae-pung

List of candidates (Continued)

459	Huiyang	Chu Chang-chun
460	Choryong	Kim Yang-pu
461	Sepo	Kim Pong-ul
462	Chungpyong	Kim Chol-myong
463	Packsan	Yi Kye-san
464	Pyonggang	Chu Sang-song
465	Pokkye	Choe Hyon-tok
466	Choksan	Ho Yong-il
468	Naemun	Yi Chin-kyu
469	Anhyop	Kim Yong-nam
470	Yichon	Kim Sok-hyong
471	Songjong	Kim Myong-kuk
472	Pangyo	Yi Tan
473	Myongdok	Choe Su-hon
474	Poptong	Kwon I-sun
475	Puktu	Kim Che-tong
476	Tamsa	Chi Chol-song
478	Yongyang	Yu Hyong-num
479	Tongam	Pak Sam-ho
480	Kwangchon	Chong Mun-su
481	Munam	So Song-ku
482	Tanchon	Chong Chun-chong
483	Tuon	Hwang Ha-chong
484	Sindanchon	Cho Yun-hui
485	Ssangnyong	Yi Yong-ho
486	Hochon	Kwon Chong-hyop
487	Yongwon	Yi Chae-yun
488	Sangnong	Yi Chong-ho
489	Iwon	Chu To-il
490	Chaejong	Kang Pyong-hak
491	Nahung	Yi Cha-pang
492	Pukchong	An Pyong-mu
493	Chonghung	Son U-yong
494	Sinbukchong	Yi Hyon-ho
495	Sinchang	Kil Chae-kyong
496	Toksong	Chae Hui-chong
497	Samgi	Han Man-hui
498	Sokhu	Choe Chong-yong
499	Yanghwa	Chong Sin-hyok
500	Ohang	Yi Chae-hwan
502	Pungo	Yi Won-su
503	Unpo	Kim Chang-sik
504	Hongwon	Kim Si-hak
505	Sanyang	Chon Mun-sop
506	Samho	Kang Tae-mu

List of candidates (Continued)

507	Sojung	Choe Chang-hak
508	Yoho	Kwon Sang-ho
509	Soho	Yi Chong-kyun
510	Yujong	Yi Yong-mu
511	Chonggi	Yi Pil-sang
513	Unsong	Kang Yun-kun
514	Pungdong	Yi Hak-sop
515	Hungdok	Ko Chong-tok
516	Hungso	Sin Tae-hyon
517	Subyon	Cho Tae-hui
518	Tangbo	So Kwang-hun
519	Sapo	Paek Pok-sun
520	Changhung	Pak Pong-hong
521	Togsan	Hong Chun-sil
522	Chongsong	Sin Song-u
523	Hoesang	Yi Chun-sim
524	Pyongsu	Chong Hui-chol
525	Hasinhung	Yi Chun-hwa
526	Samil	Yu Kwi-chin
527	Nammun	Choe Chong-sun
528	Songchongang	Yom Chol
529	Tonghungsan	Yo Chun-sok
530	Sosang	Yi Sung-ki
531	Pungho	Ki Ok-sun
532	Soun	Un Chol
533	Kwangdok	Cho Chong-kil
534	Sangjung	Cho Sang-ho
535	Tongbong	Yi Yong-ae
536	Hamju	Kim Yong-ho
537	Kusang	Cho Chol-chun
538	Changhung	Pak Tae-ho
539	Yonggwang	Chon Hui-chong
540	Sujon	Han Tong-wan
541	Tonghung	Hong Yong-ok
542	Sinhung	Kim Tae-ok
543	Punghung	Hong Tuk-yong
544	Palchon	Pak Kil-yon
545	Pujon	Yi Tong-yon
546	Changjin	Kim Song-chol
547	Sasu	Kang Chu-il
548	Changjon	Yi Chun-ku
549	Pongdae	Sim Kum-yon
550	Chongpyong	Im Song-sun
551	Chowon	So Man-sul
552	Sinsang	Sin Kyong-sik

List of candidates (Continued)

553	Sindok	Kim Sang-yon
554	Kumya	Cha Yong-pyo
555	Chungnam	Mun Chang-su
556	Chinhung	So Tong-nak
557	Pompo	Yun Sung-kwan
558	Inhung	Kim Ung-sang
559	Yodok	Kong Chin-tae
560	Kowon	Yi Pong-kyu
562	Changdong	Kang Kwan-son
563	Ungok	Kang Tong-yun
564	Sudong	Cho Hum-ki
565	Songam	Pak Suk-hui
566	Yonho	Choe Ung-su
567	Sinpyong	Kim Won-chin
569	Tanso	O Ik-ho
570	Haksong	An Nong-sik
571	Ilsin	Kim Yong-sun
572	Chunam	Kim Song-won
573	Yongbuk	Choe Sang-pyok
574	Kilchu	Mun Chang-pom
576	Hwadae	Yo Kon-yo
577	Hapyong	Kim Song-ku
578	Myongchon	Kim Yong-cho
579	Yongam	Kim Chang-kyu
581	Hwasong	Yi Kwi-nok
582	Kuktong	O Kuk-yol
583	Odaejin	Kim Tong-han
584	Orang	Yi Chong-san
585	Hamyon	Choe Kum-sun
586	Kyongsong	Sin Yon-ok
587	Sungam	Chong In-ok
588	Nanam	Choe Hyon-tae
589	Wangjaesan	Chon Sung-kuk
590	Nasong	Kim I-chang
591	Nabuk	Kim Tong-chol
592	Namchongjin	So Kum-ok
593	Puyun	Kim Chun-kum
595	Songpyong	Choe Ki-chong
596	Kangdok	Choe Man-hyon
597	Susong	Cho Tae-yong
598	Chechol	Chu Chi-won
599	Marum	Pak Chong-nam
600	Sunam	Pak Chun-man
601	Namgang	Kim Hae-yong
602	Subuk	Yi Tong-su

List of candidates (Continued)		
603	Sanobdong	Son Song-pil
604	Sinam	Kim Chong-on
605	Kunhwa	Sin Chang-yol
606	Nagyang	Chon Yong-chun
607	Chongam	Pak Won-kuk
608	Yonjin	Yi Sok
609	Songmak	Kim Won-pok
610	Puryong	Chon Yon-sik
611	Yonsa	Ko Hak-chin
612	Taedok	Kim Song-ok
614	Yuson	Yi Yun-sop
615	Ingye	Kang Myo-hung
616	Chongsong	Kim Yong-yun
617	Onsong	Kang Yong-sop
618	Chuwon	Yi Won-hyo
619	Saebyol	Kim Sung-chin
620	Yongbuk	Kim Chae-hwan
621	Kogonwon	Kim Yong-taek
622	Haksong	Chong Ki-hwa
623	Undok	Kim Pung-ki
624	Obong	Yi Chong-pom
625	Sonbong	Chang Chun-ho
626	Tumangang	Pak Yong-sok
627	Kwanhae	Pak Chang-sik
628	Changpyong	Nam Tae-kuk
629	Anhwa	Chong Yu-sam
630	Kanggu	U Chong-hak
631	Hyetan	Yo Pyong-nam
632	Hyesan	Kang Sok-sung
633	Hyemyong	Pak Chae-yon
634	Yonbongdong	Kim Chi-se
635	Wiyon	Yi Yong-u
636	Chundong	Yi Ki-hwa
637	Sinpa	Kim Pun-ok
639	Samsu	Chon Taek-il
640	Pochon	Hwang Sun-hui
641	Samjiyon	Chang In-suk
642	Taehungdan	Pak Kun-su
643	Unhung	Pak Sam
644	Saengjang	Yim Chuk-son
645	Yupyong	Kim Ha-kyu
646	Yonam	Yom Ki-sun
647	Kapsan	Kim Yong-hyok
648	Tongjom	Kim Pong-chu
649	Pungso	Kim Hung-sam

List of candidates (Continued)		
650	Pungsan	Yi Yong-sop
651	Sungjon	Kim Tae-kyom
652	Manwol	Yi Kyong-suk
653	Tongil	Han Kwang-nim
654	Sonjuk	Yi In-ho
655	Kaepung	Han In-hwan
656	Pungdok	An Pyong-sun
657	Panmun	Kim Kyong-chun
659	Changpung	Kim Ki-son
660	Chaha	Son Chong-chol
661	Taedoksan	Yang Song-nam
662	Haeson	Kwon Yong-ok
663	Hupo	O Song-yol
664	Haean	Kim Kwang-ok
665	Hanggu	Pak Pyong-kil
666	Sangdaedudong	Ho Pyong-taek
667	Konguk	Kim Chung-il
668	Pogu	Pae Un-yong
669	Yongjong	Choe Ki-yong
670	Namsan	Kim Yong-sam
671	Taedae	Yi Tu-ik
672	Kammun	Pang Yong-dok
673	Kisan	O Se-in
674	Kiyang	Yi Sung-hun
675	Segil	Pyon Chang-pok
676	Chongsan	An Kum-hui
677	Chamjin	Chong Tu-chan
678	Tokhung	Yang Myong-suk
679	Muhaksan	Yu Hyon-kyu
680	Kangson	Kim Pyong-dok
681	Talma	Kim Su-tok
682	Posan	Pak Sung-il
683	Kochang	Yi Ok-sang
685	Oksu	Chong Yong-kil
686	Yonggang	Yi Chong-sun
687	Okto	Yim Ki-hwan

Five-Point Reunification Policy Supported

SK3005105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry editorials on the new epochal five-point policy of national reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic policy speech.

NODONG SINMUN in an editorial headlined "Highly Important Guideline Indicating a Correct Solution to the

Reunification Question" says that the five-point policy of national reunification based on a penetration into the prevailing situation, the present North-South relations and our nation's desire for reunification is a timely, reasonable and realistic measure which makes it possible to open a phase of a new turn in removing the obstacles and difficulties lying in the way of national reunification and making the '90s a historic decade of national reunification.

It is also a highly important policy indicating the only correct way of maintaining and consolidating peace on the Korean peninsula and accelerating the reunification of the country in keeping with the torrential flow of the waves of independence, with the trend of the times toward disarmament, detente and peace, the editorial says, and goes on:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said:

"Ending the tragedy of national division and reunifying the country is the pressing and vital desire of our nation as well as the challenge of our times made by the trend of history towards independence."

Comrade Kim Il-song clarified important questions to be solved for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification as follows: First, tension on the Korean peninsula must be eased and peaceful climate for the country's reunification be created; second, the barrier of division must be removed and free travel and full-scale open door effected between the North and the South; third, the North and the South must develop foreign relations on the principle of creating an international climate favourable to it; fourth, the North-South dialogue must be developed; and fifth, a nationwide united front must be formed.

Noting that how the North and the South develop foreign relations and what stand and attitude the countries concerned take towards the Korean question are of principled significance in finding a solution to the question of Korea's reunification, the editorial continues:

Confrontation and competition between the North and the South in the international arena do so much harm but not any good to the nation and only allow foreign forces to profit from such a situation. Therefore, in the international arena they must avoid confrontation and competition and team up with each other for the common national interests, the dignity and honor of the nation.

Those countries which are concerned about the Korean question must make a due contribution to the reunification of Korea. In particular, the United States, as a country which is directly responsible for the Korean question, must play a positive role in solving the question of Korea's reunification and other countries concerned, too, must not follow the divisive policy of the United States or be implicated in it, but maintain the principled stand which is helpful to the reunification of Korea.

The UN also must contribute an impartial solution to the Korean question in conformity with its mission and not allow itself to be used to delay the reunification of Korea. Particularly, the UN should not tolerate the splittist moves for "entry into the UN" being stepped up by the United States and the South Korean authorities. If the North and the South of divided Korea enter the UN separately, it will legalize the division of Korea in the international arena and create a greater obstacle to Korea's reunification. If the North and the South are to join the UN before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member in favour of the reunification of the country.

There is no doubt that when the North and the South of Korea take joint steps in the international arena and the countries which are concerned about the Korean question take the stand which is helpful to the realization of Korea's reunification, an international climate favourable for the self-determined, peaceful reunification will be created.

An editorial of MINJU CHOSON calls for uniting closely as one and fighting dynamically, full of hope and conviction, under the banner of national reunification in response to the five-point policy of national reunification and thus making the 1990s a historic decade of national reunification.

No's 'Wholesale Repressive Offensive' Viewed

SK3005050990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today hits at the wholesale repressive offensive launched by the No Tae-u group after the merger of three parties, a coalition of pro-U.S. reactionary forces.

The news analyst says:

The "Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] regime" has brought back to South Korea the repressive order under which the military gangsters committed the Kwangju massacre.

The "DLP regime" of the No Tae-u group let loose a repressive force 20,000 strong in a high-handed and dastardly repressive offensive previously unknown to brutally put down the strike of workers of the Hyundai heavy industries by a three-dimensional operation on the land and in the sea and air and suppressed the struggle of the "Korea Broadcasting System" (KBS) unionists for the democratisation of the press by a similar method. They surprise, search and attack not only such democratic organisations as "Chondaehyop," "Chonminnyon" and "Chonnoyop" but even churches and cathedrals. Repression by the "DLP regime" surpasses that of the "Yusin regime" and the "Fifth Republic regime" in ferocity and brutality.

Having seized the majority in the "National Assembly" the "DLP regime" keeps the "National Security Law" which was said to be abolished under the "regime of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP]" and brandishes it against the people and issues emergency repressive orders in rapid succession. Thus South Korea is under a de facto "emergency martial law".

The number of those arrested by the No Tae-u group in a few months since the "Democratic Liberal Party" emerged is far more than those arrested in the two years of "DJP" dictatorship.

South Korea has literally turned into a big prison, the worst barren land of human rights and ruins of democracy where the social value and dignity of people are ruthlessly violated and the elementary democratic freedom is totally obliterated.

The merger of the "Democratic Justice Party," the "reunification democratic party," and the "New Democratic Republican Party" which the U.S. imperialists carried out by manipulating the pro-U.S. reactionaries of these parties was one more criminal intrigue to save the foundation of the dictatorship from its crisis and maintain the stability of the colonial rule.

What has been brought by the "DLP regime" is not a new era of democracy but a dark period of ultra fascism.

The "DLP regime" of the reactionary No Tae-u group must be liquidated for independence and democratisation of society and national reunification so eagerly desired by the South Korean people and an end be put to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists who manipulate it behind the scene.

'Two Koreas Plot' Contradicts Reunification

SK3005104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 30 May 90

["Two Koreas" Plot Must Be Checked"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in an article today says that the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists totally contradicts the unanimous desire of the Korean people to reunify the divided country and the will of the world peaceloving people who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

Noting that the manoeuvres of the splittists at home and abroad to create "two Koreas" are becoming more hideous and tenacious, the author of the article says:

The U.S. imperialists regard the "two Koreas" policy as the core of their Korean strategy at present and are brewing all plots and intrigues to carry it into effect and the Japanese reactionaries are obstructing the reunification of our country by hooks or by crooks, tailing behind them.

The splittists leave no stone unturned in their bid to create a climate for a permanent division of Korea on the international arena including the United Nations, make the division of Korea a fait accompli and legalize it under the pretext of "recognition of the reality".

The South Korean puppets are making a false propaganda drivelling that South Korea's "unilateral entry into the UN" is not a "permanent" but a "temporary" one promising that it would withdraw from it and reenter it after the country is reunified, in the hope of dissuading the permanent members of the security council from exercising veto and they committed without hesitation such a mean act as spreading the lie that a certain country supports their "admission into the UN".

The No Tae-u group is now circulating the rumour that it would not "apply" for "UN membership" at the General Assembly this fall. This is an intrigue to lull the denunciation of its campaign for it by the world public opinion and step up this criminal move stealthily behind the scene.

If the North and the South of Korea separately enter the UN in the state of division or any of them enters it unilaterally, it will result in legalizing the existence of "two Koreas",internationally and perpetuating the division of the country.

The entry of Korea into the United Nations is an internal affair of the Korean nation pertaining to its right to self-determination. It must be settled on the basis of an agreement of the whole nation, an agreement between the North and the South. If the North and the South are to join the UN before the reunification, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly with one seat in favour of the reunification cause.

The Korean people will never tolerate the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to perpetuate the division of the nation, but shatter the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the concerted efforts of the whole nation with the support and encouragement of the world peaceloving people.

Predicament of South Korean Economy Exposed

SK3005012790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—A Malaysian paper and the Libyan news agency laid bare the South Korean economic situation.

The Malaysian paper UTUSAN MALAYSIA May 20 said that the "economic growth rate" of South Korea dropped 50 percent in less than two years, foreign debts are on the daily increase and the stock prices are nosediving.

The paper quoted words of a South Korean company clerk that the No Tae-u "administration" has spelled calamities to the "nation's economy".

The Jana news agency of Libya on May 19 in a report titled "increase of unemployment in South Korea" said that unemployment rose 7 percent in the first quarter of this year above the corresponding period last year and those who immediately need jobs are more than 538,000, according to understated data released by the South Korean authorities.

Today in South Korea the struggle of the jobless people for existence is gaining strength and employed workers' strikes for wage hike and improvement of working conditions are staged persistently, the news agency said.

PPD Cited on Increased Rights Violations

SK2605151090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The Party for Peace and Democracy, a South Korean opposition party, pointed out in its white paper on human rights published on May 23 that the increase of the prisoners of political coloring and the bigger proportion of workers and peasants among the detainees in the "Sixth Republic" of the traitor No Tae-u "prove that the policy of the Sixth Republic is one against the workers and peasants," according to a report.

Noting that the number of the people taken into custody by the notorious "Security Planning Board" on charges of the violation of the "National Security Law" in 1989 was treble the 1988 figure, the white paper noted: This fact exposes the intensified suppression by the No Tae-u group.

Uganda's Museveni Visit to Pyongyang Reported

Editorial Hails Visit

SK2805054890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 28 May

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an editorial hailing the state visit to Korea by His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Korean people are pleased to meet His Excellency Yoweri Museveni on his third visit to Korea and his entourage and warmly welcome them, the editorial says, and continues:

There is no doubt that the Korea visit of His Excellency Yoweri Museveni which will powerfully demonstrate the Korea-Uganda friendship will develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples onto a new higher stage and will make contributions to the friendship and unity between the Korean people and African peoples and to the strengthening and development of the Non-Aligned Movement.

The Korean people and the friendly Ugandan people are striving, supporting and cooperating with each other, for the independent development and socio-economic progress of the country and for the victory of the common cause of anti-imperialist independence.

Today the friendly Ugandan people under the leadership of President Yoweri Museveni are struggling to achieve national unity and stability of the country, reconstruct the economy and lay the foundation of an independent national economy and stabilize the people's living in accordance with the 10-point programme set out by the National Resistance Movement.

Maintaining the anti-imperialist and independent non-aligned stand, the Ugandan Government is making efforts to develop friendly and cooperative relations among African countries including the countries around Uganda and front-line states, strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement and establish a new fair international economic order.

The Korean people rejoice at the socio-economic progress in Uganda and support the just cause of the Ugandan people.

The Ugandan people highly appreciate the successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction by applying the immortal chuche idea and express support and solidarity for the DPRK's policy of national reunification and the Korean people's struggle for its realization.

The Korean people will in the future, too, strive to strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Ugandan people and struggle together with them on the road of anti-imperialist independence.

Delegation Arrives 28 May

SK2805102690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, arrived in Pyongyang today by special plane for a state visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Streets of Pyongyang and the airport were festively decorated to greet the friendship envoy of the Ugandan people.

Set up at the airport were a portrait of President Kim Il-song and a portrait of President Yoweri Museveni.

Set up there were slogan boards reading "Warm welcome to His Excellency Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda!" "Long live friendship and unity between the Korean and Ugandan peoples!" and so on.

President Yoweri Museveni and his entourage were met at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of Administration Council; Kim Tal-hyon, vice-premier of the Administration Council, and other senior officials.

Present there were foreign diplomatic envoys here.

A welcome function took place at the airport.

President Yoweri Museveni, accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army, while a 21-gun salute boomed.

President Yoweri Museveni kept waving back to thousands of Pyongyang citizens who waved miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers, shouting: "Welcome, Museveni" and "Friendship, unity".

The Ugandan president and his entourage were enthusiastically welcomed by more than 100,000 citizens of the capital along the long route from the crossing in front of west Pyongyang railway station to Kumsong Street.

Kim Il-song Greets Delegation

SK2805230590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2213 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, today greeted Yoweri Museveni, president of the republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, on a state visit to Korea.

Flying on the flag poles were the flags of Korea and Uganda.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Yoweri Museveni and hugged him.

A welcome function took place.

The national anthems of Uganda and Korea were played.

President Yoweri Museveni, accompanied by President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Korean Peoples Army.

Present at the welcoming ceremony were Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, second deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and regional cooperation; E.T.S. Adriko [name as received], minister of industry and technology; Victoria Ssekitoleko, minister of agriculture; William Wycliffe Rwestsiba, Ugandan Ambassador e.p. to Korea; Maj. [Major] General Fred Oketcho [name as received], secretary for defence; and other suite members.

Yi Chong-ok, vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean Peoples Army and officials concerned were on hand.

Converses With Kim Il-song

SK2805230790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 28 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, today paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

On hand were Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, second deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs and regional cooperation of Uganda; E.T.S. Adriko [name as received], minister of industry and technology; Victoria Ssekitoleko, minister of agriculture; William Wycliffe Rwestsiba, Ugandan Ambassador e.p. to Korea; Major General Fred Oketcho [name as received], secretary for defence; and other suite members.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, vice-president; Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister; Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs; General Kim Kwang-chin of the Korean Peoples Army and officials concerned.

President Kim Il-song conversed with President Yoweri Museveni in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Lays Wreath in Martyrs' Cemetery

SK2905045890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0443 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, together with his entourage, laid a wreath in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong today.

Present there were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned.

A guard of honor of the Korean People's Army lined up in the cemetery.

The guests observed a moment's silence in memory of the anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs who dedicated their precious lives to the noble cause of national liberation and the freedom and happiness of the people.

Holds Talks With Kim Il-song

SK2905100890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, were held here today.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, General of the Korean People's Army Kim Kwang-chin, Vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Yi Hak-chol and DPRK Ambassador E.P. to Uganda Kim Tae-yong and on the opposite side were Second Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Regional Cooperation Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere, Minister of Industry and Technology E.T.S. Adriko [name as received], Minister of Agriculture Victoria Sekitoleko, Ugandan Ambassador E.P. to Korea William Wycliffe Rwetsiba, Secretary for Defence Major General Fred Oketcho [name as received], Chairman of Coffee Marketing Board Alfred Mubanda, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Uganda Dr. E. Surma and other suite members.

The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet

SK2905103390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, on a state visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall, conducting President Yoweri Museveni, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Then President Yoweri Museveni spoke.

Invited to the banquet was the entourage of the Ugandan president.

Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premiers Kang Hui-won and Kim Tal-hyon, and other senior officials were present.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Kim Il-song Gives Speech

SK2905104690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a banquet in honour of Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, and made a speech.

He said:
Three years have already elapsed since you last visited our country with special goodwill towards us. On this memorable occasion of our reunion after a long interval to share the warm feelings of friendship, I would like, on behalf of our party, the government of our Republic, the Korean people and myself, to bid a hearty welcome to you, esteemed Comrade President and your company.

This visit of Comrade President which is being paid again after a long journey to our country is an expression of your firm determination to treasure, consolidate and develop the friendly relations between our two peoples as ever even in the complicated situation. This is a great encouragement to our people in their struggle to build socialism and reunify their country.

Both Korea and Uganda are non-aligned nations which maintain independence, and the peoples of our two countries are working hard to build an independent new society.

The Ugandan people under the leadership of Comrade Yoweri Museveni have made long strides in their struggle to stabilize the whole country, achieve national unity and develop the national economy in accordance with the programme of the national resistance movement. The government and people of Uganda have been making strenuous efforts to maintain good-neighbourly relations on the principles of peace and non-alignment and realize complete liberation of Africa.

We are pleased to see your people working hard to build up an independent new life by bravely overcoming many difficulties standing in the way of their advance. We wish you greater success in your struggle to build a prosperous new Uganda.

It is very important to strengthen state power and enhance its function and role in building a new independent society.

The first session of the 9th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has just finished its work with success, has formed a new government, consolidated the people's power which represents and protects our people's rights to independence, and re-clarified the home and foreign policies of the

government of our Republic and the way to the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country. The government of our Republic will consistently implement the independent internal and external policies in conformity with the noble mission of the people's power and make every effort to achieve the victory of the cause of socialism and the self-determined, peaceful reunification of the country.

It is a common task facing the world's progressive people to end all manner of domination and subjugation and build a new world where independence prevails.

Today the last colony on the African Continent has disappeared as a result of the independence of Namibia. However, the apartheid system still exists in South Africa and many developing countries are undergoing economic difficulties due to the neo-colonialist policy of the imperialists.

We strongly support the South African people and all other African people in their just struggle to wipe out racism and apartheid and extend our firm solidarity to them. In close unity with the peoples of Uganda and other developing countries, we will in the future, too, make all our efforts to end the old international economic order which increases worldwide imbalance between the poor and the rich, to establish a new equitable international economic order and develop South-South cooperation on the principle of collective self-reliance.

Your current visit to our country will be an important occasion to deepen the fraternal friendship and trust between us and expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Ugandan peoples. It will contribute to the strengthening of the solidarity among the Asian and African people and the peoples of non-aligned countries.

Presents Gift to Kim Il-song

SK2905105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today received a gift from Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement.

The entourage of President Yoweri Museveni were on hand.

Present on the occasion were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kang Hui-won, Vice-Premier Kim Tal-hyon and other senior officials.

President Kim Il-song presented President Yoweri Museveni with a gift.

Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK2905105990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a gift from Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement.

The gift was handed today to an official concerned.

Museveni Gives Speech

SK2905112990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1049 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda and chairman of the National Resistance Movement, made a speech at a banquet hosted today by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, I would like to extend once again my warm congratulations on your reelection to the high post of the president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in reflection of the unanimous will of the entire Korean people and my wishes for your long life in good health, he said, and noted:

The election of the great leader as the president of the state by the Korean people, is the expression of their absolute support and trust in you, Comrade President, who have paved brilliantly the modern history of Korea through untiring energetic activities, built a dignified prosperous and powerful socialist country on the Korean peninsula and enjoys high respect from the world people who are aspiring for independence.

It is our greatest honour to visit again your country and to personally congratulate esteemed Comrade President, at the time when the entire Korean people are overjoyed with your re-election as the president of the Republic and the whole world is congratulating your re-election.

The main engine of your country's development and prosperity has been the chuche idea which, put simply, means achieving economic self-sufficiency through self-reliance in manpower, creativity in technology and an ingenious exploitation of natural resources. A visit like this one gives us a singular opportunity to see for ourselves and assess and appreciate the enormous strides made, over the years, in developing your economy, in consolidating your independence, in defending your country's sovereignty and territorial integrity. This deepens the respect which we have always had for Korea and her heroic people.

We are very happy to have increased the trade relations which are expected to increase more and more by exporting agricultural products, such as cotton, coffee, maize and beans, available in our country as well as by importing from your country, the industrial products

including cement, electric equipments and machines and so on, in conformity with the interests of the peoples of the two countries. On my previous visit I acquainted you with our efforts to reconstruct our shattered economy and to consolidate our revolution.

We have since then embarked on a fundamental programme of institutionalising people's power in order to bring about their economic and social development. We are grappling with the problem of reconstruction with both discipline and determination. While we seek support from our friends to surmount these problems, we believe that it is through our own national efforts that Uganda will be reconstructed and developed.

And to this end we are determined to build an independent integrated and self-sustaining national economy. This indeed is the cornerstone of our political programme. The solidarity of your government and your people in our efforts to restructure our economy; and the hand of friendship extended to us in the realisation of our programme, is a clear manifestation of the close ties that can sustain a most fruitful relationship. For this I wish to extend our sincere thanks and gratitude.

We recognise the ardent desire of the people of both North and South Korea to reunite and be one nation and, towards this end, we counsel dialogue, at all levels and frequent exchange of visits without hindrance.

The one Korea of our dream should come about peacefully and in a dignified way without interference from outside.

Comrade President, you have clarified in your policy speech at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly that the country's reunification should be realized and broad-range dialogue be arranged between the North and the South by easing tension on the Korean peninsula, creating peaceful climate for national reunification, demolishing the barrier of division and realizing free travel and full scale open-door between the North and the South on the principle of independence, peace and great national unity and on the basis of the line of founding a confederal republic.

We, once again, fully support this policy, highly appraising it, as the just stand to remove the barrier standing in the way to the solution of reunification question, to create the internal and external climate favourable for reunification and to make the 1990s the decade of Korean reunification with the united efforts of the entire Korean people in conformity with the international trend towards detente and reunification.

There is a global consensus that apartheid cannot be beautified; it must be done away with completely. Therefore, we reiterate our support for the heroic people of South Africa and for their just struggle for freedom.

We are firm in our conviction that the Middle East problem, which is directly linked with the Palestinian question, will not be solved permanently until Israel concedes to an international conference with full participation of the PLO and without preconditions.

We welcome the rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. We see it as a reflection of the exercise of political will to contain the dangers of the arms race.

It is, however, oversimplistic to think that thawing of the relationship between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. necessarily means the elimination of friction in the world. Friction in the world was caused by imperialism, i.e. the phenomenon of certain peoples or interests trying to control the destiny and lives of other peoples. As long as certain circles in the world seek to dominate the destiny of other peoples and as long as the developed countries try to compete for the socalled "spheres of influence," there is bound to be tension in the world although the permutation of the contending blocs May differ. Therefore, for the sake of harmony in the world, this primitive notion of the master and subject peoples, must be expunged from the modern world's political behavior.

We should reject bigotry and arrogance of those who are fond of ramming "solutions" to social problems down everybody's throat.

We strongly believe that our relationship as members of the South-South family is symbiotic. It must, therefore, follow that a natural constituency exists to support interest for mutual advancement. We have every desire to enhance and strengthen this relationship in the interest of our respective peoples.

Tours Factories 29 May

SK3005012390 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 29 (KCNA)—Yoweri Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda and Chairman of the National Resistance Movement, and his entourage today visited the Taean Heavy Machine complex, the Pyongyang August 17 Pre-Fab parts factory and the October 5 General Automation works.

The guests was accompanied by vice-president Yi Chong-ok and officials concerned.

Making a round of various production processes including general shops nos. 1 and 2 and daily necessities shop of the Taean Heavy Machine complex, the guests expressed deep interest in the successful production of large-size generating equipment and ordered equipment intended for various domains of the national economy.

At the Pyongyang August 17 pre-fab parts factory which produces sets of large finished walls, they went round with keen interest the fully automated moulding shops and a mixing shop.

Arriving at the October 5 general automation works, they were briefed on the history of the works which has turned into a general automation base of the country and

then went round major production processes of the gauge shop and the domestic electric appliance shop.

Some members of the the entourage of the Ugandan president visited the Pyongyang embroidery institute and the Mangyongdae School Children's Palace.

In the evening the president and his entourage appreciated a music and dance performance at the Mansudae art theare.

Chinese Army Song, Dance Ensemble Performs

O Chin-u, Others Attend

SK2605092690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0722 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The song and dance ensemble of the general political department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army [CPLA] gave a performance for guests of honour at the February 8 House of Culture Friday evening.

Invited to see the performance were O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, general Kim Pong-yul, Colonel General Yi Pong-won and Major General Won Myong-kyun of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Kim Chun-han, vice-minister of culture and art, Sin An-pang, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, other officials concerned, KPA soldiers, working people and artists in the city.

Charge d'Affaires ad Interim Chiang Zhengcai and officials of the Chinese Embassy here watched the performance.

The colorful program included choruses, solos and dances.

The performers won the acclamation by their successful representation of the militant and optimistic life of the soldiers of the CPLA, the army of the party and the people, and of the high spiritual world of the CPLA soldiers who turned out in the sacred war in defence of the motherland, the national emotions and customs of the Chinese people and the beauty of their country.

They also wonderfully presented Korean songs and dances including "Song of Wishes to the Leader" to the high acclaim of the audience.

At the end of the performance O Chin-u mounted the stage and presented a basket of flowers to the performers in congratulation of their successful performance.

On the same day, O Chin-u met and had a friendly conversation with the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the ensemble.

Troupe Performs 26 May

SK2705104590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 27 (KCNA)—The song and dance ensemble of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army performed at the February 8 House of Culture Saturday evening.

The ensemble was organized in 1953 and is loved by the Chinese people and soldiers of the People's Liberation Army through a long period of fine art activities and widely known to the world people through its performance tour abroad.

The performers put on the stage songs and dances and other colourful numbers, divided into part one and two.

They well showed the mettle of the Chinese people advancing under the banner of socialism, the banner of revolution after building a new powerful China vibrant with the socialist life under the correct leadership of the Communist Party of China and the beauty of their country to be acclaimed by the audience.

The performers also put on the stage a program praising the respected leader President Kim Il-song and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and Korean songs and dances.

In the song and dance "Song of wishes to the leader" and female vocal solo "Snowflake falling in the nocturnal sky" they excellently represented in an artistic canvas the unanimous will of the Korean people to advance forever under the leadership of the WPK, holding in high esteem up to the end of the sun and the moon the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who is devoting his all to the people.

Songs and dances depicting the indestructible militant friendship and unity forged between the peoples and armies of the two countries were presented on the stage overflowing with the feelings of friendship and unity.

Friendship Delegations Depart for China, Japan

SK2605110690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—A friendship delegation of the Foreign Ministry of our country headed by its Vice-minister Pak Ui-chun left here today for a visit to China and a Kangwon provincial friendship delegation led by Vice-Chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Yi Chong-il for a visit to Japan.

Kim Il-song Receives Congratulatory Messages

SK3005044590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0439 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 30 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song received messages of greetings

from foreign state leaders upon his re-election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Among them are Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea; !on Iliescu, president of the Provisional National Unity Council of Romania; Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal; Joseph Saidu Momoh, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone; Ilyas al-Hirawi, president of the Republic of Lebanon; and Aristides Pereira, president of the Republic of Cape Verde.

The messages warmly congratulate President Kim Il-song upon his re-election as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and wish him greater success in his work for the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

SKNDF Sends Congratulations to Kim Il-song

SK2605074490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0706 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] (HANMINJON) sent a congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 25 upon hearing the news of his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that the reelection of respected President Kim Il-song as head of state at the first session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly is a manifestation of all people's unquestioned support to and trust in him and a demonstration of the entire fellow countrymen's unshakable will to hold in high esteem and follow him forever, the message goes on:

You the great president founded the immortal chuche idea which holds the highest peak in the development of human thought, led the great anti-Japanese war to victory under its brilliant rays and thus saved the country and the nation from the crisis of rise or fall and opened up a new era of national development and prosperity.

Basing yourself on the precious tradition of building the people's power you had personally established in the flames of the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, you the great president brilliantly solved the question of power right after liberation of the country and founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the first state of working masses in the East.

The message notes that under this republic the people in the North crushed the Yankee imperialists' armed invasion and defended the sovereignty and dignity of the nation and have turned the Northern half of the country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, with the most superior socialist system of chuche.

As you the great president advanced a grand programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and roused the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to the struggle to carry out the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, a great heyday of national development and prosperity has come to go down to history as the Workers' Party era, the message stresses.

Pointing out that the historical policy speech of the great leader, a great master of thought and leadership, at the first session of the ninth SPA is a great programme of chuche scientifically indicating a brighter future of socialist Korea, the land of chuche, and the way of accomplishing the great historical cause of national reunification at an earlier date, and a militant banner of the era of chajusong more clearly expounding the historical inevitability of the downfall of imperialism and the victory of socialism on the globe, it says:

At the moment when the whole country is astir with the great pride in holding you the great president in high esteem as the leader of the nation, our vanguard fighters and patriotic people of broad strata are renewing their staunch fighting spirit and determination to bring about a great turn in the struggle for independence, democracy and reunification.

Holding ever higher the banner of the immortal chuche idea, we will push ahead with the work of awakening and organizing the people of all walks of life in every way, build up the stronger subject of the movement for a change and thus expell the U.S. Forces and nuclear weapons, overthrow the fascist dictatorial "regime" and accelerate the accomplishment of the great national historic cause of pulling down the barrier of division and opening the door of reunification at any cost.

The message sincerely wishes President Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Editorial Congratulates Kim Il-song Reelection

SK2605104190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 26 May 90

["Our Cause of Socialism is Indestructible"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—To make revolution, holding in high esteem at the head of the Republic as ever today the distinguished leader who pioneered the revolutionary cause of our era and opened the new epoch of the building of the chuche-oriented party and the revolutionary power under the banner of chajusong, the great leader who has recorded several dozen years of the course of a prolonged and rigorous revolutionary struggle with shining victories—this is the greatest glory and pride of our nation and herein lies the source of the invincibility of our country and nation and our socialist cause.

NODONG SINMUN says this in an editorial today warmly congratulating respected Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly.

The editorial headlined "Our Cause of Socialism is Indestructible" reads in part:

The reelection of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the DPRK, our glorious socialist motherland, is an expression of the unshakable will of our people to entrust all their destiny to him and uphold his leadership with a loyal heart forever.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"The revolutionary conviction of the Korean communists and people who remain faithful to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song will never be shaken."

His reelection as president of the DPRK is the entire people's praise of the greatness of the respected leader who has performed immortal feats for the era and the revolution, the country and the nation and enjoys undisputed support and trust of the entire people.

The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is an outstanding thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal chuche idea which holds the highest and most shining place in the history of human thought and has brightly indicated the path of independence to the people.

He is the great leader who has built a most solid and superior socialist system of chuche with strong historical roots and inexhaustible vitality on this land and provided our people with proud and worthy socialist new life.

The respected leader is a great statesman and tenderhearted father who has turned our society into a society where only one idea prevails, a society of singlehearted unity and brought up the entire people in his bosom to be ardent revolutionaries of chuche type.

In the course of leading our revolution for a long period, he has made a great contribution to developing the international communist movement, the anti-imperialist cause and the Non-Alignment Movement and promoting the cause of making independence prevail in the whole world.

The high international authority of our party, Republic and nation today is immediately the high leudership authority of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leadership traits of Comrade Kim Il-song who has extraordinary intelligence and penetration clearly seeing through the prevailing situation and the distant future of the revolution, unshakable will and revolutionary principle of firmly adhering to the working-class stand under any circumstances, boundless devotion to the cause of socialism and warm love for the people, remain invariable today when the revolution and construction have reached a high level.

In his energetic and tested leadership, our people confidently look forward today to the bright future of our country which will further prosper and the brightest prospect of the socialist cause.

Endlessly bright is the path ahead of our people who continue advancing vigorously along the road of socialism under the leadership of the glorious party, invariably holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem as president of the DPRK.

MINJU CHOSON carries an editorial headlined "Indestructible Is Socialist Cause of Our People Who Are Advancing, Guided by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Mass Meeting Held To Honor Kim Il-song

SK2605112590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Pyongyang May 26 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang mass meeting was held toady at the Kim Il-song square to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the First Session of the Ninth Supreme People's Assembly and to carry through the tasks given by him in his historic policy speech.

Participating in the meeting together with some 100,000 people were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party Choe Tae-pok and vice-premier of the Administration Council Kang Hui-won, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; and other cadres.

The meeting was addressed by Choe Mun-son, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the party and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

The speaker said:

The reelection of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song as president of the Republic is an expression of the entire people's absolute trust in and infinite loyalty to him and it is the boundless glory of our motherland and all fellow countrymen and a great happy event of the nation.

It is the highest honour, greatest happiness and unshakable revolutionary will of our party and people to fight for the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche with him in the van of revolution under his leadership.

He, whom our people met and held in high esteem for the first time in our people's history of thousands of years, is the great leader of the working class and the popular masses, who has performed immortal exploits,

illuminating the road ahead of the times and revolution with his profound ideological and theoretical activities and vigorous revolutionary practice and leading the historic struggle of our party and people for sovereignty, independence and socialism to a brilliant victory for over 60 years since he took the road of revolution.

The history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle full of heroic feats and centuries-old changes is closely related to his glorious revolutionary activities and under his wise leadership the Korean revolution has traversed a proud road, recording the annals shining with victories.

It is entirely because he wisely led our people's cause of national liberation, the cause of building a new country, a new society straight to victories under the banner of chuche, breaking through all sorts of trials and storm and stress at the head of revolution that our country and our people have been able to glorify a mighty and dignified independent country and an independent people and proudly demonstrate the pride and self-conceit of the Korean nation.

The present dignified and proud life of our people, national pride and self-conceit and the greater and brighter future of our motherland are all associated with the most superior socialism of our country which has been established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and further consolidated and developed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The historic policy speech of Comrade Kim Il-song is an immortal library which powerfully manifests the fundamental characters, essential advantages and might of socialism in our country where the great chuche idea, a man-centred idea, has been embodied, a militant banner which illuminates the road ahead of the government of our Republic and gives an invincible ideological and theoretical weapon for promoting the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country to our people, and an immortal classic work which developed and enriched the revolutionary theory of chuche.

All the party members and working people should bear deep in mind the great national honour and pride of holding him in high esteem as president of the Republic and more vigorously fight with confidence and optimism to materialize the grand program of socialist construction clarified by him in his historic policy speech.

Speaking next, representatives from different strata of people said that the entire people should regard it as unchangeable revolutionary faith and obligation to hold him in high esteem for ever and remain loyal on the road of revolution indicated by the party and the leader, following the model of loyalty set by young communists and revolutionary forerunners during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The meeting adopted a letter to Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people.

The letter pointed out:

As he expounded the scientific guiding idea of the Korean revolution and established the great revolutionary tradition, an eternal bedrock of our revolution, our people have been able to triumphantly step up revolution and construction only along the course of chuche even under unprecedented difficulties and fierce storm and creditably build the superior socialism of our own way under which they realise the independent demand and desire of the popular masses with their heroic struggle and devoted labour, uniting around the party and the leader in one mind and forming the powerful subject of revolution.

Our people will staunchly fight to the end for the consistent strengthening and development of the Republic and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche, entrusting their destinies entirely to our leader, our party and the socialist system of our country with the high pride and self-conceit of living under superior socialist system, guided by the great chuche idea under the leadership of the great leader and the great party.

We will devote body and soul to the struggle to accomplish the historic cause of national reunification in the 1990s in accordance with the outstanding policy of national reunification made clear by him, bearing deep in mind the important mission to achieve the sovereignty of the nation throughout the country at an early date and actively strive to strengthen international solidarity of our revolution under the banner of independence, peace and friendship.

Whatever storm and stress May come, we will vigorously struggle continuously upholding the banner of the chuche idea, the banner of socialism along the road of revolution indicated by him and led by our party and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche with success.

The future of our people who fight for the cause of socialism with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the head of revolution under the correct leadership of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea is bright and will shine always with victory and glory.

South Korea

No Tae-u Reportedly To Meet Gorbachev in U.S.

SK3005034890 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 30 May 90

[Excerpts] President No Tae-u will visit the United States on 3 June and will hold talks with Soviet President Gorbachev, Japan's NIHON Television Service reported in its noon news cast today. [passage omitted]

It is considered in Japan that talks between President No Tae-u and President Gorbachev would be held after the U.S. and Soviet leaders meet one another informally at the Camp David.

Envoy Returns To Discuss Ties

SK3005051690 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 30 May 90 p 1

[Text] Kong No-myong, chief of the Korean Consular Department in the Soviet Union, suddenly returned home on the afternoon of 30 May to discuss with the government epochal ways to improve relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

USSR Said Ready for Summit

OW3005135390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1327 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 30 KYODO—Moscow has given a favorable response to a possible summit meeting in the United States between South Korean President No Tae-u and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, informed sources here said Wednesday.

The sources said it is almost certain that a No-Gorbachev meeting will take place but did not specify the date and venue of the talks. The sources suggested the South Korean-Soviet summit will be held after Gorbachev meets U.S. President George Bush on May 30-June 3.

The South Korean local evening newspaper PUSAN ILBO reported the same day that No will leave for the U.S. on June 3 and meet Gorbachev in San Francisco on June 4. The paper, quoting a senior official of the South Korean Government, said that No will also meet Bush after talks with Gorbachev.

Gorbachev is due to arrive in Washington on Wednesday for a summit with Bush and to stay in the U.S. until June 4.

The sources said that the talks between No and Gorbachev will focus on normalization of Soviet-South Korean relations and bilateral economic cooperation.

The two nations exchanged trade offices in April last year and opened de facto consulates in each other's capital last December.

Gorbachev and Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of South Korea's ruling Democratic Liberal Party, agreed to set up diplomatic ties during a meeting in Moscow in March.

The Soviet Union, however, maintained a cautious stance toward establishing full diplomatic relations with South Korea because of its close ties with North Korea, Seoul's archrival.

Meanwhile, Kong No-myong, the head of the South Korean consular office in Moscow, returned home Wednesday evening for reportedly urgent consultations on the No-Gorbachev meeting.

On the possible rapprochement between Moscow and Seoul, Kong said, if everything goes well, it will be realized smoothly. Kong, however, did not elaborate on the planned talks between No and Gorbachev.

Invitation to Japanese Emperor Now 'Formal'

SK3005012990 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 90 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The government now regards President No Tae-u's recent "informal" invitation of Japanese Emperor Akihito as a formal one, cashing in on the fading of Korean protests against his "vaguely-worded" statement on Japan's 1910-45 occupation of Korea.

Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung has termed No's invitation formal and added the timing and itinerary of his visit would be set in consultation between the Korean and Japanese governments.

"Even though the invitation was not conveyed to Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu, who represents the Japanese government, but to the emperor himself, it may be regarded as virtually an official invitation," he said.

In his farewell session last Saturday, No told Akihito that he hopes for the "realization" of his visit to Seoul as soon as possible. His spokesman Yi Su-chung and Foreign Ministry officials then interpreted No's expression of this hope as just a "ceremonial courtesy."

Yi in Tokyo and Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chong-ha in Seoul instantly welcomed Akihito's remarks as an "apology" as demanded by Koreans in exhausting negotiations with the Japanese over the level of apology.

Soviet Consular Office Accepts Visa Applications

SK2905070490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (YONHAP)—The Soviet Union's Consular Department in the South Korean capital began to accept visa applications on Tuesday.

The department will be open to receive applications between 9:30 and 12:30 on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday, an official of the Soviet office said.

Applications for business, culture and journalist visas must be accompanied by official documents confirming an invitation from a Soviet Government organ or state-run tourist agency authorized to invite foreigners.

Without the documents, the consular department will charge an additional 10,000 won (14 U.S. dollars) for the visa, he said.

Visas will be issued 48 hours after confirmation, he added.

The Soviet department, located in the Korean Air terminal in southern Seoul, began consular work on March 19.

Group To Visit USSR, Discuss Cooperation

SK3005072590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0516 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (OANA-YONHAP)—A South Korean Government delegation will visit the Soviet Union on a two-week fact-finding mission to study ways to promote bilateral economic cooperation, a Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday [30 May].

Headed by Kim In-ho, director of the Economic Planning Board's International Economic Policy Coordination Office, an assistant minister-level position, the three-member team will visit Moscow and major industrial cities June 2-15 to discuss with Soviet officials and businessmen ways to expand economic exchanges, the official said.

The delegation will accompany a group of leading businessmen led by Nam Tok-u, a former prime minister who is president of the Korea Foreign Trade Association (KFTA), he said.

Dispatch of the mission is aimed at finding ways to promote economic cooperation in accordance with the situation of each nation since the cooperation is in some trouble, including the Soviet failure to pay Korean firms tens of millions of U.S. dollars for goods shipped to the nation, the official said.

The Government officials will discuss such topics as the signing of investment protection and prevention of double taxation accords, he said.

The Korean Government is expected to coordinate Seoul-Moscow economic cooperation based on a report to be hammered out by the delegation, the official said.

Korea has asked the Soviet Union to sign pacts on investment protection and prevention of double taxation as well as ensuring repatriation of profits to create favorable conditions for bilateral economic and trade relations.

USSR 'Pledged' Cooperation in Nuclear Agreement

SK3005013390 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 90 p 3

[Text] The Soviet Union pledged to cooperate in getting North Korea to sign a nuclear safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Science-Technology Ministry said yesterday.

The alleged North Korean move to develop a nuclear explosion device was an important topic of the discussion between Science-Technology Minister Chong Kun-mo and Yuriy I. Tychkov, Soviet vice nuclear power industry and engineering minister, held at the ministry yesterday.

Chong and Tychkov discussed ways to promote scientific and technological exchanges between the two countries, especially in the field of nuclear energy.

In the talks, Tychkov expressed gratitude for Korea's decision to import enriched uranium from the Soviet Union, the ministry said.

Energy Minister on Soviet Uranium

SK3005013790 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 30 May 90 p 9

[Text] The Soviet Union wants Korea to import more of their enriched uranium beginning in 2000, when new demand is created in Korea, Energy-Resources Minsiter Yi Hui-il said yesterday.

"The Soviet Union looks very much interested in selling its enriched uranium to Korea as their uranium retains enough competitiveness, compared with those of other countries," Yi told reporters after a meeting with Yuriy Igorvich Tychkov, the Soviet Union's vice nuclear power industry and engineering minister, who is visiting Korea to attend the "USSR Week in Seoul."

Yi said Tychkov had expressed hopes that the Soviet Union will buy Korean personal computers for educational purposes in return for exports of gas and coal in countervailing trade.

Under a 10-year contract reached in early March, Korea will begin importing enriched uranium from the Soviet Union this year.

"If Korean private companies hope for such trade, the government is willing to mediate the deal," Yi said.

To meet rising demand for natural gas, Korea is negotiating with Myanmar, Australia and Alaska, Yi said, adding that Korea could import natural gas from the Soviet Union.

Moscow-Pyongyang Strained Relations Analyzed

SK2905090890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0844 GMT 29 May 90

[News analysis by Kim Hyong-kun]

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea's expulsion of a Soviet journalist two weeks ago has strained the already awkward relations between the two old friends, and criticism of Pyongyang by the press in Moscow is rising.

Aleksandr Shebin, who had spent seven years in Pyongyang as a correspondent for TASS, was reportedly

bounced out of the world's last remaining hard-line Stalinist state for writing that it was a hermetically sealed society and for depicting the hardships and inconveniences he faced as a journalist.

The jumpy reaction of the government is seen as a warning to the Soviet press, which has lately made the North Koreans highly uncomfortable with a barrage of unprecendented criticism.

In trying to divert Soviet pressure for openness since winds of reform swept the East bloc late last year, the doctrinaire oligarchy of North Korea might have made Shebin a scapegoat.

Shebin's deportation is also a direct complaint by North Korea, which became communist with the support of the Soviet Union at the end of the World War II.

It seemingly feels betrayed by its once-staunch ally, which is moving to set up diplomatic ties with South Korea despite the North's opposition.

A sure sign of deteriorating North Korea-Soviet relations was that not a single "Soviet friend" was invited to Kim Il-song's 78th birthday party on April 15, and the Kremlin accepted the credentials from the new North Korean ambassador to Moscow, Son Song-pil, only after making him wait for two months.

Unshackled by glasnost, the Soviet mass media have begun to pass judgment upon North Korea and Cuba, the sole admirers of isolationism left in the world, and North Korea is squealing in protest.

Radio Moscow reported on Jan. 22, quoting a Soviet magazine, that the North Korean economy had run aground because of stubbornness and isolationism. Since then, there have been 13 press reports that found fault with North Korea and its mythic leader.

The progressive weekly "ARGUMENTY I FAKTY" in its early April issue reported that Kim Il-song, who has been praised as a hero for freeing the nation from the chains of imperial rule, was in truth a partisan leader and a Soviet Army captain in the fight against Japan. It further claimed that Kim has made the whole of North Korea into a "museum" devoted to his self-glorification and aggrandizement.

Radio Moscow also contributed to making Pyongyang sulkier by airing an interview with Soviet historian Mikhail Smironov on April 22 in which Smironov said North Korea attacked the South and started the Korean War and that the Soviet Union assisted the North with supplies of arms and personnel.

Immediately after the War and Korea's division, Kim began to build an army to attack the South. The fighting broke out after a secret meeting with Soviet leader Joseph Stalin in Moscow in early 1950, the historian said.

The Soviet press also described Moscow's role in establishing Kim as leader of North Korea, indirectly criticising Kim's dictatorship, the planned transfer of power to his eldest son, Kim Chong-il, and the lack of progress compared with the Southern half.

Though the Soviet press does not see eye-to-eye with the Kremlin, it is worthy of notice that the press is building up its reputation by calling a spade a spade even on internal matters and at least reflects the viewpoint of the Soviet people.

Thanks to glasnost, it is reportedly said that the Soviet press does not follow government directions any more but its own judgements or, more precisely, the will of the people.

Vexed at the attitude of the Soviet press, Pyongyang allegedly protests through its embassy in Moscow by calling each Soviet media every time there is anti-Pyongyang press coverages.

Irrespective of the recent discords, military and economic ties between North Korea and the Soviet Union are expected to remain in relatively good shape for the time being, a political analyst in South Korea predicts.

"However, a minor tit-for-tat like the banishment of a reporter can continue for as long as the North does not discard its basic doctrine," he said.

South-North Relations To Determine China Ties

SK2605014890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 May 90 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] Pu Shan, director of the Chinese Society of World Economy, said yesterday that China Sincerely hopes that South and North Korea improve their relations, action which he claimed would be conducive to bettering relations between China and South Korea.

In an interview yesterday, Pu Shan claimed that China's maintenance of good relations with North Korea, its ally, is "extremely significant" for stability on the Korean peninsula.

Asked if he thinks that North Korea is a sort of obstacle to the establishment of full diplomatic relations between China and South Korea, the 67-year-old Chinese economic expert said, "I wouldn't say it is an obstacle. In fact, before South and North Korea themselves want to improve their relations, we'd like to see the relations between the two Koreas being improved."

He came here for the first time to participate in the eighth session of the Inter Action Council (IAC), a privately funded international organization of former heads of state or prime ministers from some 30 countries around the world. The council meeting will wind up its four-day session today.

He refused to comment on the prospects for the opening of consular offices in Beijing and Seoul on the occasion of the Beijing Asian Games, citing that he has no position in the Chinese government.

Asked about efforts the Chinese government is exerting to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula, Pu Shan said, "China certainly hopes sincerely that there will be an improvement of relations between the two parts of Korea. China will also do its best to help the two Koreans improve their relations."

He recalled that China participated in the Korean War in 1950-53 to help the Communist North and withdrew its troops many years ago.

He said that he had come to South Korea for the first time, but revealed he had taken part in the truce negotiations as a member of the Chinese delegation during the 1950's.

Pu Shan, who lectures on economics at Beijing University, said that the Chinese Society of World Economy is a non-governmental organization of eminent scholars specializing in world economy.

Huang Hua, former Chinese foreign minister and deputy premier of the State Council, was invited as an observer to the Seoul meeting, but he could not come to Seoul because of an important previous engagement in China, according to Pu Shan.

Asked about prospects for the development of economic cooperation between South Korea and China, Pu Shan said in a clear-cut manner, "It depends upon the relations between the North and the South."

Hyundai Group's 'Gift' to North Accepted

SK3005055090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0512 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP)—A gift of two sedans and five pieces of heavy equipment from the Hyundai Business Group of South Korea is likely to arrive in North Korea next week.

It is possible that on Monday a freighter carrying two 2.4 liter Grandeur sedans, a dump truck, a bulldozer, a front-end loader, an excavator and a forklift will depart Kobe, Japan, for Nampo, a port near Pyongyang, a Hyundai official said Wednesday.

It is a three-day journey to Nampo from Bobe by ship.

Hyundai had scheduled the voyage for May 29, but North Korea declared May 16 that it would not accept the gift, apparently angry that a Japanese newspaper had called it aid for the North.

Group founder Chong Chu-yong visited North Korea in January 1989 and promised while there to give the North the items.

Hyundai met a positive response after it conveyed its "pure" intention to the North that the equipment was not aid but a gift to Pyongyang, the spokesman said.

The South Korean government approved the donation May 3.

More Private Contacts With North Approved

SK2905013090 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 90 p 3

[Text] The government yesterday approved the plans of six people to contact north Koreans for arranging the reunion of their families.

The six include Kong Byong-u, president of the Hangul Cultural Center, who wants to send letters to north Korea to locate his nephew Kong Yong-in.

Pak Hyong-sok, a government employee, also plans to send a letter to his mother in Kaesong, north Korea, to get an invitation to visit her.

The government also allowed Kim Ki-tong, president of Yongnam University, to propose to Pak Kwan-o, president of Kim Il-song University, that the north send delegates to an academic seminar for Korean expatriate students to be sponsored by the university Sept. 24-29.

North Protests Congo's Moves for South Ties

SK2905011190 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 28 May 90 p 2

[Congo Brazzaville-AFP-YONHAP]

[Text] According to reliable sources on 26 May, North Korea lodged protest with the Congo against its recent moves for economic cooperation with South Korea. These sources disclosed that two staff members of North Korea's embassy in Brazzaville visited the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Congo on 25 May to protest the recent moves of Brazzaville's Government to approach South Korea, but failed to meet officials concerned in the Congolese Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Kim Chong-il's Power Base Cemented in North

SK2605013290 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 May 90 pp 2, 5

["News analysis" by staff reporter Chong Pong-uk]

[Text] Changes in the north Korean regime, timed with the first session of the ninth-term Supreme People's Assembly [SPA]—the north Korean version of parliament—are highlighted by Kim Il-song's son, Chong-il assuming his post in the government and a strategic transformation of its foreign and unification policies.

In a move to place the junior Kim in an important position in the government, the SPA created a committee whose status is equal to the Central People's

Committee [CPC] chaired by Kim Il-song. The CPC decides and controls major policies for the administration.

In the new Defense Committee, which is also chaired by Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il is the first vice chairman, while two top military leaders—O Chin-u, minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Choe Kwang, chief of staff of the People's Army—are co-vice chairmen. Five other members of the committee are old generals. They are Kim Chol-man, Yi Ul-sol, Chu To-il, Kim Kwang-chin and Kim Pong-yul. Most of the nine members of the committee are in their 70s, while the junior Kim is in his 40s.

The formula north Korea employed in a move to cement Kim Chong-il's position as successor to his father is similar to one adopted in 1980 to make him a top leader of the north Korean Workers' Party. The sixth party congress held that year created a standing committee in the Politburo. The junior Kim became a member of the five-man panel chaired by Kim Il-song. All of the other three members of the committee were aged north Korean leaders. They were Choe Hyon, Defense Minister O Chin-u and Premier Yi Chong-ok.

Noteworthy is the fact that Choe Kwang, who was named again as chief of staff of the north Korean People's Army in 1988, earned full membership in the Political Committee of the Workers' Party in a plenary session of the party Central Committee held on the eve of the SPA session. Choe returned to the political scene in 1980 as a candidate member of the Politburo after an 11-year absence. He was reportedly purged in the late 1960s for his leading role in a campaign against Kim Il-song's designation of his son as successor. Intelligence sources in Seoul said he was forced to work at a labor camp in a northern sector of north Korea in the 1970s. He has been chief of staff of the People's Army for years until February in 1969.

The 48-year-old junior Kim has reportedly been groomed as successor to his father since he graduated from Kim Il-song University in the early 1960s. He had worked at the cultural department in the party until he became a top party leader in 1980.

The strategic change in foreign and unification policies seemed to be inevitable for north Korea because of Seoul's enhanced status on the international scene.

Kim Il-song's speech at the SPA session, however, showed no change in its basic position on unification of the two Koreas. "If the north and the south are to join the United Nations before Korea's reunification is achieved, they must not hold two separate seats but enter it jointly as one member," he said. His bid is approximately the same as Pyongyang's decades-old position for the two Koreas' entry to the world forum under the single name of the Federal Republic of Koryo, a north Korea watcher says.

Prerequisites to unification of Korea put forth by Kim are formation of a peaceful environment on the peninsula, free travel between the north and the south, progress in Seoul-Pyongyang talks and inauguration of a national united front. "No remarkable change is seen in north Korean rhetoric despite the different wording," said the north Korea watcher.

The renewed Pyongyang position is in conflict with Seoul's proclaimed posture that it will not oppose north Korea's joining the United Nations, together with south Korea.

The Pyongyang strategic change comes at a time when Seoul set up diplomatic relations with most East European countries and is to establish diplomatic ties with the Soviet Union soon.

The future activities of a career north Korean diplomat, Ho Tam, are a major concern of students of north Korea in Seoul as far as the Pyongyang's strategic change is concerned, said Yi Chang-ha, managing editor of the NAEWOE PRESS, specializing in north Korea.

Ho, who has been a party secretary in charge of foreign affairs in recent years, was relieved of his party position last Tuesday for "another important mission." He, however, will retain his leadership in the Foreign Commission in the SPA and the Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland.

"Ho will likely make an active approach toward the United States as an assemblyman, which he didn't do as a party cadre or as a minister," Yi said. "That will give the impression that he has a free hand in diplomatic activities," he added.

Kim Il-song's SPA Policy Speech Analyzed

SK3005081090 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 26 May 90 p 3

[Article by reporter O Tae-kyu: "Meaning of the Speech by President Kim Il-song"]

[Text] The policy speech that President Kim Il-song, who was reelected at the first session of North Korea's Ninth Supreme People's Assembly [SPA], delivered on 24 May has been the focus of attention at home and abroad. This is because, at a time when the winds of change are blowing in East Europe and when, as shown by ties between Korea and the Soviet Union, the situation in the vicinity of the Korean peninsula is rapidly changing, he elaborated on policies that North Korea would carry out for the next four years.

The speech by President Kim Il-song is best characterized by the fact that he reconfirmed his stand of insisting on "our own style" of socialism, and that he even strengthened this stand.

A senior official at the National Unification Board said that, when he dealt with the domestic issues in the introductory part, he repeated "socialism" 36 times,

"communism" 22 times, and "chuche" 18 times. This means that, when compared to his previous speeches for the past ten years, he stressed ideology on an unprecedented scale.

President Kim said, "The work of building socialism and communism starts with the occupation of ideological and material fortresses, which are major strategic objectives for building socialism and communism." He also said, "Priority must be given to the work of occupying ideological fortresses." In this way, he stressed the significance of education in the chuche idea.

In this context, in pursuing its strategy toward South Korea, North Korea has given a sign that it may again adhere to its previous principle of "giving priority to political and military exchanges," instead of "pursuing political and military exchanges and human and material exchanges at the same time."

He presented five issues for achieving the reunification of the fatherland: that is, promoting a peaceful environment for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula and reunification; removing the wall of division and realizing North-South free travel and total opening up; promoting an international environment favorable to reunification; developing North-South dialogue; and forming a nationwide united front.

The fourth and fifth issues are noteworthy. They mean that in pursuing its policies toward South Korea, North Korea has begun to put less emphasis on dialogue between authorities and to put more emphasis on dialogue among people.

President Kim Il-song stressed that North-South dialogue must be "a pan-national dialogue that can democratically reflect the will of all the political parties and social organizations and people from all walks of life, not a dialogue that represents only the will of the authorities and specific classes." In this way, he strongly hinted that North Korea will pursue dialogue mainly to arrange a joint meeting and a political consultative conference. He also said, "A united front composed of all the organizations and public figures in the North, the South, and overseas must be formed to achieve the reunification of the fatherland." This statement gives us the impression that he tries to attach less significance to dialogue between authorities.

South Korean Government officials pointed out that this change has something to do with the fact that, during this SPA session, the Reunification Policy Deliberations Committee was established under the SPA and that Yun Ki-pok, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] and a veteran of North-South dialogue, was designated as its chairman. That is, it is analyzed, the government and the legislature will play a leading role in formulating and pursuing reunification policies. In the meantime, the party has played a leading role in doing so.

The third issue on promoting an international environment is also noteworthy. Referring to this issue, he expressed his expectations for an affirmative role by the United States in the issue of reunifying the Korean peninsula, refrained from denouncing the United States, and expressed his desire to improve relations with the United States. This is unusual.

In this respect, an official on the National Unification Board attached great significance to the fact that Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, was dismissed from the post of party secretary and that a decision was made for him to take exclusive responsibility for the Foreign Affairs Committee.

He predicted that the fact that Ho Tam, who is trusted by President Kim and is a core member of the leadership, took exclusive responsibility for the Foreign Affairs Committee means that not the party but the state will formulate international strategies and that Ho Tam will lead in actively carrying out parliamentarian diplomacy with the United States and other countries, thus "countering" our northern policy.

The authorities predicted that President Kim proposed joint admission into the United Nations as a single member in an effort to brake our efforts for sole admission and that North and South Korea will wage a fierce diplomatic war in the United Nations.

President Kim called for signing a nonaggression agreement, signing a peace agreement between North Korea and the United States, and achieving arms reduction and withdrawal of the U.S. troops, which he proposed in November 1988 as an "all-inclusive peace proposal." As preconditions for North-South dialogue, he also called for removing the concrete wall and abolishing evil laws. In this way, North Korea expressed its position on resuming North-South dialogue.

A North Korea expert said that during his speech, President Kim Il-song expressed his "resolute" desire to go his separate way from East European countries that have carried out reformist and open- door policies, considered our northern policy and dialogue strategies as a scheme to freeze "two Koreas," and expressed the strong will to pursue not "flexible" but "principled" policies concerning the channel of North-South dialogue.

Therefore, government officials concerned and experts unanimously believe that it would be difficult for North Korea to come to North-South dialogue for the time being.

However, because North Korea has not closed its doors for the preliminary talks to hold North-South high-level talks, in which military and political issues can be discussed, how we respond to the preliminary talks will determine how soon dialogue can resume and what progress will be made in dialogue.

Small Parties Represent Minority in North

SK2905013490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 May 90 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—North Korea is not totally bound by single-party Communist rule—one in eight members of its parliament do not belong to the Workers' Party of President Kim Il-song, its official news agency has noted.

The Korea Social Democratic Party accounts for 7.4 percent of the 687 people returned in an election April 22 to the ninth Supreme People's Assembly, the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) said Friday.

The Chondoist Chongu Party, representing the indigenous faith of Chondoism, accounts for 3.2 percent and "independent deputies" 1.9 percent, according to the official news agency monitored here.

Official media in Pyongyang have seldom reported about the two "token" opposition parties, analysts here say.

In 1989, the Social Democratic Party was reported to have 29,000 members, or one hundredth of 3 million people who belonged to the Workers' Party in a nation of 20 million.

Kim Chong-nin, chairman of the Credentials Committee, made a report on the composition of the deputies to the first session of the ninth assembly which opened Thursday following an unprecedented early election last month, KCNA said.

The election was held half a year ahead of schedule to consolidate north Korean society amid sweeping changes that have ended single- party dictatorship in East European nations and Mongolia in the past year.

The committee chairman said the deputies were "true representatives of the working people, intensely loyal to the party and the leader."

They included "many anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters," "fine officials of all domains," People's Army servicemen, men of science and technology, education, public health, culture and art. "Religionists" and representatives of pro-Pyongyang residents in Japan are also among the deputies.

Analysts earlier said North might give a bigger share of parliament and government to youth and minor political parties through the election to improve its image.

Some even predicted a change in north Korea's constitution to stress its multiparty system.

The 1972 socialist constitution, which created an almighty presidency for Kim, stipulates that the country is guided by the "chuche" (self-reliance) idea of the Workers' Party.

But it also guarantees "free activities" of "democratic political parties."

The committee chairman said industrial workers account for 37 percent of the deputies, and cooperative farmers 10.4 percent.

Of the deputies, 2.9 percent are 35 years old or younger, 56.8 percent are aged between 36 and 55, and 40.3 percent are above 55.

NAEWOE PRESS Reports North's Budget

SK2605060090 Seoul YONHAP in English 0507 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—North Korea has set its budget for fiscal 1990 at 35.656 billion North Korean won or 15.989 billion U.S. dollars, according to NAEWOE PRESS, Seoul's watcher of affairs in the communist world.

Quoting a North Korean radio report, NAEWOE said revenue was up 6.1 percent and expenditure 6.8 percent over a year earlier.

The budget was reported by Finance Minister Yun Ki-chong on the second day of a session of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Yun said the North Korean Government planned to concentrate investment in such backbone sectors as the electricity, metallic, chemical and transportation industries in order to fulfill its third Seven-Year Economic Development Plan (1987-93), according to the report.

North Korea had a surplus of 104.73 million dollars in its 1989 budget, spending 99.5 percent of the 15.631 billion dollars.

Military spending accounted for 12.1 percent of the budget, but observers here guess the actual military outlay will exceed 30 percent based on North Korea's practice of disguising military expenses as "people's economic expenses" and social and cultural projects.

DLP Elects Pak Chun-kyu Assembly Speaker

SK2905080490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0751 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 29 (OANA-YONHAP)—Rep. Pak Chun-kyu of the ruling party was elected speaker of South Korea's National Assembly in a special session boycotted by the opposition Tuesday.

In a one-day sitting attended only by lawmakers from the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), Rep. Kim Chae-kwang was elected vice speaker and the second vice speaker post, allocated to the Party for Peace and Democracy (PPD), was left vacant.

The PPD and a formative opposition group, tentatively named the Democratic Party, called instead for a 25-day sitting to handle pending issues. The two parties also protested the majority party's decision to name its people to head all 16 standing committees.

"Unilateral convocation of a special session is unprecedented in Korean constitutional history and shows the DLP's anti-national character," a PPD statement said.

The statement accused the DLP of having done something that even the dictatorial regimes of the past did not dare do, and of acting in "self-righteous disregard" for the people and the basic principles of politics.

"We cannot recognize Pak as a morally legitimate speaker," the statement said.

The huge majority party, which has 218 seats to the PPD's 70, branded the boycott "play politics" and said the opposition's failure to attend the session should not be rationalized.

"We regard the PPD action as plot to paralyze the National Assembly," a DLP statement said.

In the previous session, PPD lawmakers chaired four assembly committees while three were given to the Reunification Democratic Party and two to the new Democratic Republican Party. But since the other two opposition parties have joined the ruling party and given it a massive majority, the PPD has not been allocated any chairs this time.

Pak, a seven-term lawmaker, resigned as chairman of the Democratic Justice Party for leaking No's plan for political realignment.

Pak, who studied at Columbia and Harvard universities in the United States, was a professor at Seoul National University and acting chairman of the ruling Democratic Republican Party under President Pak Chong-hui.

Kim, a seven-term lawmaker from a Seoul constituency, was a lifelong oppositionist until he joined the ruling party along with Kim Yong-sam.

Party Leaders Make 'Secret Written Agreement'

SK3005020190 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 May 90 p 1

[Text] President No Tae-u and ruling party leaders Kim Yong-sam and Kim Chong-pil have made a three-point secret written agreement to revise the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system within a year, it was learned yesterday.

According to the vernacular Chungang Daily News, No and the two ruling party chairmen made the written agreement in their May 6 secret meeting at Chongwadae, which further says they will launch work for a constitutional revision this year.

When the Constitution is revised before next May, the National Assembly will be dissolved and a general election is expected in autumn next year, a reliable source in the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] said.

The written agreement says that the three agree

—To realize a parliamentary cabinet system in which both the National Assembly and the government cabinet take responsibility
—To revise the Constitution to introduce a parliamentary cabinet system within a year
—And to launch work for a constitutional revision this year.

In this connection, another DLP source said that the government and the ruling party plan to hold a public hearing in July to create a favorable mood for a cabinet system, officially suggest the new governing system in the regular Assembly session that begins in September, and pass a constitutional revision during a special Assembly session early next year.

The source said the government and the DLP also plan to hold a national referendum on the constitutional amendments before next May.

The source, however, said No and the two Kims decided that it is not time to talk about the constitutional revison but rather focus on tiding over several national difficulties and establish new relationship with the opposition parties.

But after the coming National Assembly session which convenes June 19, the DLP will begin to float the idea of a parliamentary cabinet system.

Under a cabinet system, it would be possible and easier to share power among the DLP factions, especially between its largest faction of President No and the one led by Kim Yong-sam, who recently transformed himself from a longtime opposition leader to a ruling party leader.

But agreement ahs not yet been made among the DLP factions whether to guarantee No's five-year presidency, which ends in February 1993.

Commenting on the report, Kim Yong-sam said yesterday "It is not time to talk about the parliamentary cabinet system."

No Tae-u Orders Rein-in on 'Runaway' Inflation

SK3005092890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Seoul, May 30 (YONHAP)—Inflation was 6.7 percent for the first five months in South Korea, prompting President No Tae-u to direct his cabinet Wednesday [30 May] to draw in the reins.

Pointing out that the government's limit of 7 percent for the year is about to be breached, No told Deputy Prime Minister Yi Sung-yun that soaring prices of agro-fisheries produce are the main cause of inflation and ordered them stabilized.

Runaway prices May undermine both the economic and political stability of one of the fastest growing economies in the world, No said.

Yi and three other ministers had been summoned to the president's office to report on inflation. Aside from Yi, who is also economic planning minister, present were agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Kang Po-song, Trade-Industry Minister Pak Pil-su and Construction Minister Kwon Yong-kak.

Yi told No that consumer prices rose 2 percent in May and that signs were appearing of price stabilization.

He said livestock prices have soared more than 20 percent this year, the cost of a haircut 10 percent and public charges and rentals an average 6 percent.

"It has been difficult to control the total money supply as 600 billion won was released in May to farming households. The total money supply went beyond the 23 percent growth ceiling," Yi said.

No told Kang that his ministry should actively intervene to control the supply and demand of the agro-fisheries produce so as to help consumers.

After hearing that real estate prices are generally under control since the government announced measures to end speculation April 13 and May 8, No directed Kwon to tackle the shortage of construction materials by halting "unnecessary" building.

"The government's housing plan should be given top priority in the construction sector," No said.

Yi reported that exports had grown a meager 1.1 percent as of May 28 over the same period last year in spite of the 10.3 percent growth of the gross national product in the first quarter.

No said exports should be encouraged, but not in a way that adversely affects interest rates and foreign exchange rates.

Burma

Reportage on General Elections Continues

26 May Bomb Blast Injures 14

BK2705072690 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 27 May 90

[Excerpts] Insurgents have been hampering and disrupting peace and tranquillity and causing destruction with the aim of obstructing the elections.

At 1300 yesterday, a bomb exploded in Thanbyuzayat. Win Aung of Aungchantha ward, Chan Tha of (Thet Seik) ward, Sin Bauk alias Thaw Zin of Kyaung Paing ward, and four other persons had a brawl in front of a betel shop near Yadabon cinema hall in Thanbyuzayat. While people were watching the brawl, insurgents threw what is thought to be a bomb into nearby Dr. San San Htay's private clinic, injuring 11 innocent men and three women. Among the wounded, two men and a woman are listed in serious condition. [passage omitted]

The wounded were admitted to a hospital by authorities concerned, and people engaged in the brawl were detained in Thanbyuzayat jail. The authorities are investigating the incident. [passage omitted]

Thai Newsmen Detained in Myawadi

BK2805020490 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 May 90 p 2

[Excerpt] Myawadi, Burma—A Thai photographer and a reporter were briefly detained in the Burmese border town of Myawadi by authorities who demanded film they took of the electoral process there. The two Thais, Phitchayaphon Uthumphon, 23, and Thewaphinan Thewakun, in his early 40's, were released after complying with the Burmese request.

Phitchayaphon and Thewaphinan both working for AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, were among some 20 Thai and foreign journalists who crossed the Moei River from Thailand's Mae Sot to Myawadi to cover the Burmese polls yesterday. The election was the first held in three decades in Burma.

The Burmese officers halted Phitchayaphon and Thewaphinan when they were about to depart Myawadi for Thailand and asked to see the camera and film the former took while touring around the town, according to reporters who witnessed the scene. Phitchayaphon initially refused, they said. The Burmese told the two Thais they would develop the film and return the negatives of pictures not related to the election.

After the incident, the Burmese immigration officers decided to escort the journalists around Myawadi to observe the political event.

U Pe Kyi, Myawadi election Commission authority, said Rangoon had permitted foreign coverage in all the border towns during yesterday's poll but ordered a ban on photos. He said Rangoon feared that some anti-Rangoon ethnic groups might create disturbances to disrupt the election and had placed border towns on full alert. Thai border intelligence officers said earlier that thousands of Burmese troops were pulled back from the border to guard against riots in towns and populated districts.

Burmese officers kept a tight watch of people going in and out of Myawadi and everybody had to show the content of their belongings before entering the town. Camera and film were ordered left at the check point. [passage omitted]

British Journalist Sent Home

BK3005093890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0934 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Rangoon, May 30 (AFP)—A British journalist said to have posed as a businessman to cover Burma's elections Sunday [27 May] for the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) has been sent home. THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY reported Wednesday. The journalist, Terence Lindsay Shanson, had been found out by a "responsible citizen," the state-run newspaper said, describing him as a "businessman scoop hunter."

Mr. Shanson's real profession was discovered when his "strange behavior" was noticed, it said, charging that he was seen "slyly eavesdropping" on unwary authorized journalists discussing their day's work at a hotel here.

"The strange foreigner never braved the rain" nor was seen to personally witness "the climax of these few days" but his reports were carried by the BBC, the newspaper said. "Such unfair practices towards bonafide newsmen who were granted official visas and did a lot of legwork could not be tolerated," it added.

After further checks to ascertain he was not a spy the authorities had decided to pack him off on the first available flight Wednesday "to save him further expense and telephone bills." British Embassy officials here were not available for comment.

Burma's military government allowed 61 foreign journalists into Rangoon to cover the country's first multiparty general elections in 30 years.

'Investigation' of BBC Journalist

BK2905142190 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] A news center was opened at the Strand Hotel for foreign correspondents while the multiparty democratic general elections were held and foreign journalists arrived to report the event.

A foreigner, who is a stranger to the center, was surprisingly observed to remain at the hotel whenever foreign journalists left the place to look for news to report. It was

reported by a dutiful person that whenever the other journalists were having meals or taking a rest and chatting among themselves after returning to the center from a tiring day's work, the stranger was observed to be eavesdropping or questioning the journalists.

Responsible authorities conducted an investigation to check out the foreigner with the incorrect behavior. From the stranger's expense account, telephone calls, and the (?news he sent), he was found to be a journalist posing as a businessman.

The man posing as a businessman was a British journalist, Lindsay Shanson, and the news he illegally sent out was found to have been reported by the BBC Burmese language service at 1315 local time on 28 May 1990. Since such behavior not only violates the ethical rules that journalists should abide by but also causes inconvenience to those foreign correspondents who had entered the country legally and to the other genuine foreign newsmen who could not come after applying for visas, arrangements were made to make him leave the country on 30 May.

Long Lines Deter Some Voters

BK2805051090 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 May 90 p 5

[Text] Victoria Point—Despite forecasts of a low turnout, some people who queued for hours were unable to vote in Burma's first general election in three decades yesterday. For this border town, where more than 40,000 people were eligible to vote, there was only one polling unit, located at a school about 1.5 kilometres from the market and landing pier.

Three classrooms were converted into polling booths.

Anxious voters queued in front of the unit before polling began at 6 a.m. They checked their names on lists on a three-metre long table before proceeding to receive ballot papers from election officials and climb a flight of stairs to the polling booths.

Although no armed security forces were close to the unit, several men believed to be plainclothes police mingled with voters.

Thais and other foreigners were closely watched. A BANGKOK POST reporter who crossed from Ranong to this Burmese border town to observe the election said about 800 voters had lined up to check their names in front of the polling unit by 10 a.m.

A number of voters became bored after waiting until 3 p.m. when they still could not vote. They simply left in desperation, he said.

A voter who declined to be named said government officials had told hired motorcyclists to ask voters to back pro-government parties, saying there would be no government if the parties were defeated by the Opposition. A motorcyclist, who was too busy offering his services to commuters, said he preferred making money to "wasting time queueing to vote".

An impressive turnout of voters was reported in Myawadi.

A BANGKOK POST reporter, who accompanied a group of Thai journalists and officials into the border town, reported long lines of voters at five polling stations visited. There were altogether 10 polling units in the township with a total of 8,035 eligible voters. The reporters were, however, disappointed as they were not allowed to take in their cameras.

U Pe Kyi, chairman of the Elections Commission in Myawadi, told the reporters that Burmese authorities had tried their best to ensure "free and fair" elections. He said more than 2,000 people had voted in the five units in the township during the first six hours.

Although the votes were counted at the polling stations, the results would be announced in Rangoon.

Several people who voted for the opposition NLD [National League for Democracy] told reporters they believed the NLD would win in Myawadi.

Saw Maung on Elections Promise

BK2705044490 Hong Kong AFP in English 0440 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Rangoon, May 27 (AFP)—Burmese military leader Saw Maung said at a voting booth Sunday [27 May] that he had kept a promise for general elections made after a coup d'etat 20 months ago. "I have kept my promise," said General Saw Maung, leader of the junta that seized power after crushing pro-democracy demonstrations in September 1988.

He looked relaxed and, smiling broadly, promised to "abide by the law." "The transfer of power depends on the political parties according to law," the general said. Asked about informal exit polls by journalists that showed the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) leading with a large majority of the vote, Gen. Saw Maung said: "That's not my business."

Western diplomats have said the ballot will be neither free nor fair. The three main opposition leaders, including the charismatic Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, were all under detention.

Military authorities took over in this impoverished country after a rule by strongman General Ne Win from 1962 to 1988. They promised democratic elections after law and order was restored. The elections are for an assembly to draw up a new constitution, and the ruling junta will apparently stay in power until the constitution is written.

Expatriate Describes Voting

BK2705020090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 27 May 90 p 6

["One of the lucky few invited to vote for the multiparty Burmese elections at the embassy in Bangkok, gives an account of how the ballot was cast"]

[Text] I was one of the Burmese voters to cast my ballot at the Burmese Embassy on May 13 for the multiparty democracy elections in Burma. Not every Burmese living in Bangkok was called upon to vote. Only those who were invited by the embassy were allowed to vote and many were turned away.

I would like to express, on behalf of all voters, the dissatisfaction and great dismay over the voting procedure encountered at the embassy. My own experience was that after I had registered my name, I was given a sheet of paper with the names of the candidates and the parties to which they belonged and a casting ballot paper.

Then I was told to go into another room where there was an embassy staff member to assist me "in case I got confused." I was then led into a very large room where other people were studying their papers.

In the center of the room, placed on a table was a rough cardboard box—the ballot box—with no lock, but a hole in the centre about 8 inches by 2 inches, which was wide enough for a hand to fit through and scoop out the votes.

I sat down to study the paper given to me. The first thing I did was to search for the party symbols which were designated by the Electoral Commission. I found to my dismay that on my paper they had discarded the symbols.

Previously, the SLORC (State Law and Order Restoration Council) of the present military government had announced over the radio and in the newspapers repeatedly that the Electoral Commission would use symbols to identify the parties in the election to assist voters who could not read or write.

They had chosen and allotted symbols such as a bamboo hat to represent Aung San Suu Kyi's NLD (National League for Democracy Party), a clock to represent U Nu's party and an ear of paddy to represent NUP (National Unity Party), and so on.

I had difficulty in searching for the party I wanted to vote for because almost all the names of the parties used the common word "democracy". This confused me because when I left home I was so sure as to which symbol I would select to cast my vote. But with no symbol on the paper, I was lost.

Immediately it struck me that the SLORC was out to confuse the people as almost everybody would vote for the "bamboo hat". To prevent this, they removed the symbols and gave only the names of candidates and the parties, in spite of all their pronouncements. I had to read and re-read to make sure of the party I wanted to vote for.

If a person like me, who has been following Burmese politics closely, was confused about casting a vote, how would an illiterate farmer know who to vote for?

We were given to understand that we would just have to put a cross by the symbols we would vote for, but instead we had to write the name of the candidate and the party he or she belonged to.

It also dawned on me as to why there would be an embassy official to help me in case of confusion. The official was already aware that the SLORC had deliberately created this confusion. I then had to sign one side of one half of the ballot paper, which I handed to the official, while the other half was put in an envelope and dropped into the "ballot box".

We could not take away the information paper handed to us earlier with the names of the candidates and their parties as the embassy staff members promptly took it from us. When I said that I wanted to keep it, he said that this was not allowed. I could not understand why, as I had already voted.

The next day friends contacted me and we discussed our voting experiences. To our utter dismay we realized that there was no standardization of the voting papers. On some papers they did not write out the symbols at all and on others the symbols were spelt out but not drawn as had been announced by the Electoral Commission.

It now seems that those papers with the symbols spelt out were given only to people living in the so-called blacklist areas, while people living in residential areas had no symbols at all. Different people were given different papers.

What an election!

Based on my experience, and of others, we are now convinced that there will be great confusion in many areas and that serious errors will be made in Burma on election day, today.

Dissident Students, Rebels Comment

BK2905041890 Hong Kong AFP in English 0409 GMT 29 May 90

[By Thewaphinan Thewakun]

[Text] Mae Sot, Thailand, May 29 (AFP)—The main dissident student movement fighting the military junta in Rangoon has acknowledged that Sunday's [27 May] general elections in Burma "appeared to be free and fair."

But a leader of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF) told reporters Monday at this Thai-Burmese border city that the main opposition National

League for Democracy's (NLD) apparent electoral victory was "only a first step. We are doubtful of the ability of the next government to extract state power from the SLORC (the junta) and...to resolve the ethnic minority civil wars," said Niang Aung, 28, deputy chief of the ABSDF. "This is the main question now."

The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) seized power in a September 1988 coup to crush a nationwide pro-democracy movement, sending thousands of students fleeing Rangoon and other cities for shelter in the jungle sanctuaries of ethnic minority insurgents along the Thai-Burmese border.

The most militant of the students those took arms against government forces and the ABSDF, formed in Rangoon during the protests, became their political umbrella. [as published]

"The elections seem to have been free and fair, and the NLD is likely to get most of the votes, but the ABSDF will step up its psychological pressure to bring world opinion to bear on the SLORC to transfer power to the winning party democratically," Niang Aung said.

"The very first issue will be the transfer of power from the SLORC to the new government," Mr. Niang Aung said. "Second: the problems of the ethnic minorities and ending the civil war."

About a dozen guerrilla movements have been fighting Rangoon for autonomy almost since Burma's independence from Britain in 1948, with the Karen National Union (KNU), active in Burma just across the border from Mae Sot, the most powerful among them.

"We are suspicious about the SLORC's policy towards the minority people living in the remote areas of the country. The Army still wishes to eradicate the insurgents," Mr. Niang Aung said.

"The democratic organizations and the illegal revolutionary forces must organize a ceasefire and negotiate a peace accord to establish a national federation with the ethnic minorities.

"The ABSDF will decide to dissolve the armed student battalions and leave (its) jungle bases when we are sure that all our democratic aspirations have been fulfilled by the new government," the student leader said.

Meanwhile, a senior KNU officer said the elections in Burma were "Rangoon's internal affair".

"They do not concern us," said the officer who requested anonimity.

Asked if he thought the KNU and other insurgent groups would have a better chance with a democratic government in Rangoon, the KNU officer said: "From 1949-1962 there was a democratic government in Rangoon, but they made no attempt to resolve the problem. This time around, we are waiting to hear first from Rangoon."

NLD Views Hopes To Form Regime

BK2805095690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0944 GMT 28 May 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Rangoon, May 28 (AFP)—The party of Burma's main opposition leader, Aung San Suu Kyi, said Monday it expected a clear victory in Sunday's general elections. A spokesman for the National League for Democracy (NLD) called the first multi-party polls in 30 years a giant step towards democracy in Burma, where the ruling junta crushed a pro-democracy movement 20 months ago and seized power in a coup d'etat.

The junta had "finally responded to the call of mass popular demand," NLD Information Committee Member Myint Swe said. Mr. Myint Swe said he expected his party to win about 75 per cent of the vote in this impoverished Southeast Asian country where four-fifths of the people are rice farmers.

He said the NLD would try to have a new constitution adopted and form a government within two months.

The NLD's estimate of the vote was uncertain with the official election result not in from Rangoon and other cities and even unofficial results unavailable for the countryside.

State-run Radio Rangoon has reported results for only 15 of the 485 seats in parliament. In the capital, which has 61 seats, 13 seats went to the NLD and two to other anti-government parties, the radio said.

Unofficial results by the NLD had it winning in at least 38 seats in Rangoon and leading in the race for the 56 seats in the northern town of Mandalay.

Many people in Rangoon said they were overjoyed with the smooth running of the election and the apparent huge outpouring of support for Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, the 44-year-old daughter of the late Burmese founding father Aung San.

The opposition leader has been under house arrest since last July for inciting unrest and has never been officially charged.

She was the rallying point for pro-democracy students and activists before and after the coup in September 1988 in which generals quashed pro-democracy protests.

The military government has since cracked down on dissent in a what it said was a drive to restore law and order ahead of elections.

The role of the new parliament is still to be determined, and Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw said it would have "some boundary, some rules."

He refused to elaborate but said the junta would set the ground rules for parliament.

The minister told reporters it was not clear if the 93 parties in Burma would be able to agree among themselves on either a constitution or a government.

Security was back to normal in Rangoon after troops all but vanished from the streets on election day sunday.

But two truckloads of soldiers in full battle gear were seen near Sule Pagoda, a large Buddhist shrine in the center of town.

Observers said that one of the first official results appeared particularly humiliating for the junta and the pro-military National Unity Party (NUP).

This was the NLD victory in the Rangoon's Dagon Township where junta leader General Saw Maung, 61, voted Sunday, declaring that he had "kept his promise" to hold free and fair elections once law and order were restored.

Dagon is the location of the Defense Ministry headed by Gen. Saw Maung, who is also leader of the junta, prime minister and foreign minister.

NLD Claims 'Decisive Majority'

BK2905150690 London BBC in Burmese to Burma 1345 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] The main opposition party to the military government in Myanmar [Burma], the National League for Democracy, NLD, claims to have won a decisive majority in the first multiparty elections held in 30 years. The NLD needed 250 seats to become a majority party. Today, the NLD won more than 40 seats above that magic number, and soundly thrashed the NUP—National Unity Party—an ally of the military government, according to the NLD spokesman.

While the vote counting is under way, armed soldiers are guarding the residence of NLD leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, who has been under house arrest since last July, according to the BBC correspondent in Yangon [Rangoon].

Today, jubilant crowds gathered in front of the NLD headquarters in Yangon, and many of the people were seen wearing badges of Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and her father, U Aung San.

The NLD plans to hold a Central Executive Committee meeting on Friday [1 June], where a decision will be made on the steps to take in the future.

So far, there have been no direct contacts between the NLD and the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and neither side seems to be in a hurry to do so. It is uncertain who will take the first step, and when, says the BBC correspondent.

According to unofficial election results that have been coming in, the NUP appears to have won only three seats, and has garnered around 20 percent of the total vote in the country.

Two NUP leaders, U Chit Hlaing and U Tha Kyaw, appear to have lost in the elections. Likewise, retired Brigadier General U Aung Gyi, who broke away from the NLD and set up his own party, has also lost.

NLD Wants Power 'Immediately'

BK2905155590 Hong Kong AFP in English 1548 GMT 29 May 90

[By Michael Adler]

[Text] Rangoon, May 29 (AFP)—The winning party in Burma's first multi-party elections wants power immediately and not after writing a constitution as the ruling junta requires, National League for Democracy (NLD) Spokesman Kyi Maung said here Tuesday.

His comments showed that the issue of when the generals who seized power in September 1988 will let an elected government take over remains a matter of controversy, despite the successful running by the junta of the nationwide ballot Sunday.

Mr. Kyi Maung was reacting to reports that the ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) was ready to hand over power only after a constitution is drafted.

He said the NLD, which according to unofficial count won 322 seats in the 485-member parliament in elections Sunday, has "presently no dialogue" with the junta.

"We feel they should initiate it because they are in power," Mr. Kyi Maung said, adding that when this dialogue began the freeing of Aung San Suu Kyi, the NLD leader under house arrest since July, "will come up."

NLD Chairman Tin U has been sentenced to a three-year prison term and the other main opposition figure, former Premier U Nu, is under house arrest.

The general elections were an outpouring of support for Aung San Suu Kyi, the 44-year-old daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San who is now seen as the symbol of change.

But the other main issue, said Mr. Kyi Maung, was the nature of NLD's overwhelming mandate from the Burmese people.

"If they say we must first draw up a constitution, that's a precondition isn't it," Mr. Kyi Maung said, adding that the SLORC, the generals who seized power to quash pro-democracy protests, "have been ruling this country for such a long time without a constitution."

"They rule by decree," he said.

Mr. Kyi Maung said the NLD would be holding an executive committee meeting on Friday and that a policy statement would be issued afterwards.

He said the NLD expected to be sitting in parliament within a month, since the Elections Commission is expected to take three months for its official vote count.

It would write a constitution within three months based on the 1947 Constitution, under which Burma had multi-party democracy from independence in 1948 until a coup brought single-party rule in 1962.

A key issue which troubled those years was how to make peace with ethnic insurgents fighting the Burman ethnic majority.

Mr. Kyi Maung said he was fully confident an NLD-led government could make peace with the rebels, still fighting Rangoon after more than 40 years.

Government officials said Monday the new parliament would be independent and unrestricted in writing a constitution as Burma was changing from single-party to multi-party rule, after which a government would be formed.

Kyaw Sunn, Information Committee head, pledged the SLORC was committed to transferring power to a consitutionally formed government and would impose no conditions, adding: "A mandate has been obtained."

Another information officer said: "We won't impose any guidelines. It is totally up to the elected members of parliament."

Colonel Ye Htut said parliament would write the constitution and then decide whether to adopt it directly or hold a referendum.

A government would then be formed, he added.

Western diplomats have warned the SLORC may prolong the process of parliament writing a constitution in order to stay in power.

Cambodia

Khmer Rouge Said To Lose Zone in Kompong Thom

BK2605043090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 May 90 p 4

[Text] The Khmer Rouge has lost its newly liberated zone in Kompong Thom province to Phnom Penh troops and its forward positions east of Pailin shrank under the government's fierce attacks, a Thai army report said yesterday. Government troops in Kompong Thom, with reinforcements from Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces, staged a series of counter-attacks against Khmer Rouge-held areas in Prasat Balang and Stoung districts early this month and recaptured lost territories.

Diplomatic sources in Bangkok confirmed the report, saying that the Khmer Rouge guerrillas managed to hold on to a vast area in the two districts for two weeks from late April before losing them to government troops. During the hasty retreat from the area, soldiers of the Sihanoukist army cooperating with the Khmer Rouge in the operation were left behind and were caught in a crossfire from the retreating and advancing troops.

Kompong Thom is an interior province to the east of Tonle Sap. The Khmer Rouge reportedly sent in thousands of guerrillas to liberate the province and cut the government's supply line from Phnom Penh to Battambang. A security source in Trat province also said the Phnom Penh troops in Battambang province drove Khmer Rouge's forward positions in Pailin back some 20 kms from Pang Loem to Treng.

Pailin is a strategic and gem-rich town on the eastern flank.

The army report said Phnom Penh was likely to beef up its operations against resistance forces. Heavy fighting was expected at areas opposite Kap Choeng district of Surin and Ta Phraya district of Prachin Buri.

Between April 27 to May 22, military engagements were reported from areas around Svay Chek of Banteay Meanchey province and Sam Raong district of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey province, operational areas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Sihanoukist armies respectively.

The report also said fighting inside Cambodia began to spill over into Thai territory during the period. Stray shells fell in Sangka district of Surin, Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet of Prachin Buri, damaging Thai villagers' properties.

Government Forces Kill '150' Rebels at Svay Chek

BK3005013490 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] According to a report from Banteay Meanchey Province, on 27 May, a group of over 600 enemy soldiers from Son Sann and Pol Pot groups attempted to thrust into Svay Chek with support fire. But their attempt was foiled by the valiant Cambodian People's Armed Forces. The enemies suffered serious defeats and retreated southward and eastward.

As a result, we killed 150 enemies, wounded 200 others, and seized a large quantity of weapons and war materiel.

Khmer Rouge Seeks Role in Tokyo Peace Agreement

OW3005064990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0618 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 30 KYODO—The Khmer Rouge wants to take part in the signing of any agreement to be reached at the Tokyo round of Cambodian peace talks, Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Wednesday.

Sihanouk said Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge, the largest Cambodian resistance faction, made the demand when Khieu called on him late Tuesday night.

Khieu told him that although the Khmer Rouge recognizes Sihanouk as leader of the tripartite national Cambodian resistance, it wants the signing of any agreement reached in Tokyo made by the four factions, not a bilateral one between Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen.

"This is a sine qua non (indispensable condition) of the Khmer Rouge for the Tokyo peace agreement," Sihanouk said in a statement released in Bangkok Wednesday.

Sihanouk said as far as he is concerned, he will sign a peace agreement with Hun Sen and will not be responsible for any "sabotage" by the Khmer Rouge.

A source in the Thai Government, which is a strong backer of the Tokyo talks, said the Khmer Rouge position and Sihanouk's announcement have complicated matters.

"They (the Khmer Rouge) might not be ready for a peace agreement as yet. However, there are still several days left before the meeting takes place, so some new compromise may be worked out," the source said.

Japan, the host of the meeting, announced Tuesday that it will allow Khieu Samphan into the country for the Tokyo meeting but will not treat him as a "formal representative" at the Cambodian peace talks.

Japan wants the Khmer Rouge to remain under the firm control of Sihanouk while it participates in the Tokyo meeting, a Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Inclusion of Pol Pot in Solution Opposed

BK2905150390 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 May 90

[Station commentary: "One Should Not Give the Criminals Encouragement Before They Are Punished"]

[Text] The five permanent members of the UN Security Council held their fourth meeting on Cambodia in New York on 25 and 26 May. The past, present, and future position of the State of Cambodia is to welcome and support all forums with the objective of finding a solution to the Cambodian problem in order to put an early end to the Cambodian people's suffering.

The principled stance of the State of Cambodia is to secure a political solution that is attached to the prevention of the return to power of the genocidal Pol Pot gang. That is the earnest demand of the Cambodian people who want peace without Pol Pot. For this reason, the Cambodian people feel highly appreciative when for the first time the five countries examined in their fourth meeting the question of preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

According to Comrade Rogachev, deputy foreign minister of the Soviet Union and head of the Soviet delegation to that meeting, the stances of the five countries have converged on many points. However, it is regrettable that while attempting to introduce the Pol Pot criminals into the composition of the Supreme National Council, the big five have not mentioned anything about punishing them. The Cambodian people have frequently affirmed that in order to let this supreme international organization have a role in the Cambodian solution, the United Nations must be really neutral in the Cambodian question—that is, it must expel the Pol Pot gang, which is hiding under the label of the so-called tripartite coalition government, from the Cambodian seat at the United Nations and keep this seat vacant until a political solution is found. This is only logical, for in a football game the referee should not blow the whistle while also helping one of the sides play the ball.

Not a single Cambodian has the illusion that he can coexist peacefully with the Polpotists. Their human rights violations and the savage cruelties they committed during those three years, eight months, and 20 days continue to take place. UN officials working in Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border have repeatedly complained about that. It is in this sense that our people would like to support the remarks of French President Francois Mitterrand, who said that there should be no compromise with the Khmer Rouge.

Therefore, for the sake of fairness, the United Nations should open an international court along the lines of the Nuremburg Tribunal to try the Pol Pot criminals first before giving them encouragement. Otherwise, the present policy of the United Nations will certainly fail just as Sihanouk's policy failed in the 1960's. The Cambodian people should under no circumstances be used as guinea pigs to test the Pol Pot gang. They resolutely hold that it is better to have no solution at all than a solution that includes the Polpotists.

Action in Pursat, Kampot Provinces Reported

BK2705122790 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1054 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 27—In the first five months of this year, the Cambodian government troops in Pursat Province, 150 km northwest of Phnom Penh, wiped out 62 enemy troops, wounded 70, and captured one other. The government troops also destroyed five enemy shelters, arms depots, and 60 guns, and seized 267 firearms of various calibers and 4,616 hand-grenades.

In the meantime, 44 misled people—who brought along 31 assorted guns, 21 hand-grenades, and a good quantity of other war means—deserted the enemy's ranks and reported themselves to the authorities of the same province.

In the first four months of this year, the armed forces of Kampot Province (150 km southwest of Phnom Penh) killed 28 ex-Polpotists, wounded 21, and captured nine

others, and seized three guns and a number of other war materials in clashes at Chum Kiri, Chhuk, and Phnum Voar areas.

At the same time, they discovered 26 underground enemy agents and forced 126 others to surrender to the authorities of the same province.

108 'Misled' Persons Return to Battambang

BK2705133190 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1114 GMT 27 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK)—In the first four months of the year, 108 misled persons, including 99 Polpotist soldiers, returned to Battambang Province, 300 km northwest of Phnom Penh. The returnees who brought along with them 47 firearms and some war materiel have been provided with all kinds of facilities to enable them to restart a new life.

74 'Enemy' Soldiers Killed in Week Ended 19 May

BK2605132890 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1107 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK)—In the week ended 19 May, our armed forces in Cambodia's northwestern provinces put out of action 111 enemy soldiers, including 74 killed and 37 captured, and seized a great deal of war equipment. To counterattack the operations unleashed by our Armed Forces, the enemies fired, in particular, 600 artillery shells on Treng position.

Broadcasting Stations Installed in Kompong Som

BK2505035390 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 May (SPK)—Two new radio and television broadcasting stations have recently been put into operation in Kompong Som city, some 250 km southeast of Phnom Penh.

Erected with the Soviet Union's assistance and equipped with two transmitters—one for television with a power of 10 watts, the other for radiotelephony with a power of 20 kilowatts—the two stations can relay programs from national radio and television and from Soviet television by the "Intersputnik" system.

At the inaugural ceremony, Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of Cambodian radio and television, pointed out that the achievement was the fruit of nonrefundable aid from the Soviet Union. The people in this region far from the capital can listen to and watch domestic and world news on television.

Sihanouk Says Cease-Fire Pact Needs Work

BK3005013190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 May 90 p 3

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk says the proposed ceasefire agreement he is expected to sign with Phnom Penh Prime Minister Hun Sen in Tokyo next month is historic, but many details have yet to be clarified.

In an interview with a selected number of Thai journalists last night, Prince Sihanouk—who leaves Bangkok today for Beijing—said he is prepared to sign the document as leader of the resistance if asked to do so by Defence Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut.

The prince is officially on a "long leave of absence" as president of the resistance.

"Tokyo is very historic. It is the first time there will be an agreement. It will be a declaration of peace." The prince said the agreement, which he described as a "peace agreement," includes three major elements—the calling for a ceasefire, the formation of a National Supreme council and the call for the reconvening of the Paris conference on Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk said, however, the ceasefire will occur without monitoring by an International Control Mechanism, but "advises" the warring factions to exercise self-restraint.

He said he wants to see the reconvening of the Paris talks as soon as possible when the agreement is signed because leaving a long period of self-restraint would be dangerous.

"I fear there would be a continuation of the war or even intensification of the war. The Khmer Rouge may try to expand its so-called liberated zones."

He said there is an urgent necessity to reconvene the Paris session after the agreement is signed.

As to when the ceasefire would become effective, the prince said as far as he is concerned, it should be effective immediately the agreement is signed.

"Self-restraint starts immediately," the prince said, adding that he will order "Royalists" to cease fighting.

He said he could not force other factions to stop fighting even after the agreement is signed.

As far as the National Supreme Council is concerned, the prince said there would be 12 members—six from the Hun Sen regime and six from the resistance.

On the resistance side, there will be two representatives each from the Sihanoukists, the Khmer People's National Liberation Front and the Khmer Rouge.

"It appears I will be elected chairman," he said.

Asked whether the agreement mentions the thorny issues of international monitoring and the cessation of military support to the warring factions, the prince said:

"In the draft we mention in vague fashion the question of monitoring of the withdrawal of foreign forces, the cessation of aid to the warring factions. It is very vague."

The prince said it would be necessary to hold further talks, either at the Paris conference, in Bangkok or even in Tokyo to clarify a number of details not touched on in the peace agreement.

Some of these details are:
—What is the role of the United Nations team compared with the International Control Mechanism?
—How will the United Nations team and the International Control Mechanism share responsibility and the power of the National Supreme Council.
—What should be the relationship and sharing of responsibility between the International Control Mechanism, the UN team and the National Supreme Council.

He said the Hun Sen regime and Vietnam do not want the United Nations to have any administering role in Cambodia in the interim period—as proposed by the Australian plan.

Phnom Penh, he said, wants the UN to simply supervise the elections.

Phnom Penh also wants the various warring factions to maintain their armies in place as well as their administrative structures while the overall governing body in the interim period must be Cambodia.

This is contrary to the Australian plan and the position of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

Prince Sihanouk said if Gen Chawalit—who is expected to be in Tokyo as well—wants to make certain "precisions" to the text, he is prepared to approve them.

The prince said he did not know Gen Chawalit's plans for the Tokyo talks, but hopes that he will raise some of the details which still need to be worked out.

Prince Sihanouk last night met Gen Chawalit for about an hour followed by another meeting with Commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Armed Forces Gen Sak Sutsakhan.

He will meet a number of Japanese diplomats today followed by the Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Li Shichun before leaving for Beijing at 2.00 p.m.

Indonesia

India Asks Suharto To Mediate Kashmir Issue

BK2605124090 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 May 90

[Text] President Suharto says instability and tension in any place or between any two countries will disrupt the economic development of the countries concerned. He added that economic and social progress must be achieved through development programs. The head of state made the remarks when he received a courtesy call from Arif Mohammed Khan, a special envoy of the Indian prime minister.

Speaking after the meeting with the president, Arif Mohammed Khan, who is India's minister of energy and civil aviation, said he and President Suharto had exchanged views on matters of mutual interests. He also briefed the president on India's moves to improve relations with its neighboring countries.

The Indian prime minister's special envoy said cooperation with neighboring countries has been progressing smoothly, except with Pakistan, which has had a dispute with India on the Kashmir issue in the past few months. The Indian envoy requested President Suharto to hold consultations with the Pakistan side in an effort to solve the Kashmir problem.

Suharto Reaffirms Efforts on Cambodian Issue

BK2905072890 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 29 May 90

[Excerpts] President Suharto has reiterated that Indonesia is continuing efforts to settle the Cambodian issue through regional and international initiatives. According to the head of state, the settlement of the Cambodian issue will in turn consolidate efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, freedom, neutrality, and prosperity for which we have cherished together.

President Suharto made the remarks when he received credentials from Phanthong Phommahasai, Lao ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Indonesia, at Merdeka Palace this morning. He said that Laos' active contributions to efforts to achieve regional peace were very encouraging. Accordingly, President Suharto offered assistance to Laos in the framework of enhancing bilateral relations and cooperation and achieving peace in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, when receiving credentials from Marcelo Avila Orejuela, Ecuadorean ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the head of state hoped that the two countries, as fellow OPEC members, would consistently maintain the organization's unity and solidarity. [passage omitted]

This morning, President Suharto also received credentials from 'Abd al-Salim Aqili, Syrian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

Suharto Foresees More Private Sector Investment

BK2505084790 Jakarta THE INDONESIA TIMES in English 16 May 89 p 1

[By our reporter]

[Excerpt] President Suharto expects that investment—both domestic and foreign—undertaken by the private sector would constitute over fifty per cent of the total state investment within the Fifth Five Years Development Plan [Repelita]. The Head of State announced this in his speech opening the coordinating meeting of the Capital Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM) at the State Palace on Tuesday [15 May]. It is expected that private investment would constitute 55 percent of the scheduled state investment of 239 trillion rupiah within Repelita V. Private investment, said Suharto, coming both from domestic and foreign sources, would be coordinated by BKPM.

Suharto stressed that although the development of capital is very important, the nation should not forget the main objective of development—the improvement of people's living standards, equality of educational opportunities and of the welfare for the whole of the people, and the laying down of strong foundations for further development.

Priority of development, according to the President, is still on the economy with the industrial sector as the focus of development. The development of the agricultural sector will be directed to attaining food self-sufficiency and to increasing the production of secondary crops. The development of industrial sector is directed to increased production of export goods, to the development of labour intensive and agroindustries as well as of the machine tools industry. "We must build all these to produce a balanced economic structure between the industrial and the agricultural sectors," said Suharto.

Suharto indicated that the government gives greater public investment, because the public sector is more able to undertake development in various fields.

According to the President, within Repelita V the government gives priority to investment which creates wide job opportunities, increases non-oil exports, and gives equal business opportunities for cooperative and economically-weak businesses.

The Head of State reminded BKPM officials that their tasks are growing because capital investment has increased within the next three years. [as published] Capital investment projects will operate within the next two or three years, reminded the President, so that "We must be ready to give the required support". "We must eliminate all barriers being faced by investors," said Suharto.

The President reminded all parties dealing with capital investment to pay serious attention to the following matters:

—Increasing support for the economic infrastructure like roads, ports, terminals, airports, telecommunications, electric power, industrial water, and drinking water. [passage omitted]

Laos

Australia Aids Telecommunications Project

BK2805111590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 25 May 90

[PASASON article: "Laos' new communications line with outside world"]

[Summary] The project to construct a ground station for setting up communications links via the VISTA Satellite in the Intersat System was one of the gratis aid projects granted by the Australian Government to the government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] during the 1989-1990 period.

"The project is worth some Australian $1.78 million with approximately 20.99 million kips being provided by the Posts and Telecommunications Company of Laos. The construction of this modern earth satellite station began in early February of this year. The construction and installation work has been jointly undertaken by the Australian OTC [Overseas Telecommunications Center] company and the Posts and Telecommunications Company of Laos."

In early April 1990, after the completion of the construction of the project, experiments on the performance of telephone and telex communications channels with an overseas telecommunications center in Sydney were successfully carried out. Following that, the station was connected to seven telephone channels and seven telex channels at the Vientiane Overseas Telephone and Telex Center through the microwave system. On 6 May, the project was officially put into service.

"This modern earth satellite station is a small-size facility with the capability of adding up to 15 telephone channels. It is capable of providing round-the-clock telephone, telegram, telex, and facsimile communications services with the outside world. Through this satellite station, the LPDR is able to set up communications links with the outside world via Australia's OTC company in Sydney."

"In addition to expanding telecommunications links with foreign countries, the Posts and Telecommunications Company of the LPDR has also stepped up efforts to develop the communications network within the country. In the near future, the enterprise plans to set up a 1-kilowatt (?HF) radio communications link between Vientiane and Luang Prabang, Thakhek, Savannakhet, and Pakse to provide a 24-hour telephone and telex service. The company has also installed more than 1,000 additional telephone channels for Vientiane subscribers."

The improvement of Laos' international telecommunications network will contribute to expediting the LPDR's socioeconomic development. As a result, Laos' relations with other countries in the trading and other sectors will be greatly improved.

"In the 1989-1990 fiscal year, the Australian Government plans to give Australian $6.8 million or U.S. $5.2 million of gratis aid to Laos for various projects," such as the irrigation development project, the veterinary development project, and the animal feed production project.

Cooperation Agreement Signed With SRV Province

BK2505104790 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 25 (KPL)—An agreement on industrial, handicraft, and commercial cooperation was reached in mid-May between the governors of Lao provincial town Pakse of the southern Champassak and of Vietnamese Qui Nhon City of Binh Dinh Province.

The signing ceremony took place in Pakse.

The agreement will facilitate and broaden commercial activities between the two provinces of Laos and Vietnam.

Phoumi Vongvichit Greets FRG Counterpart

BK2505100190 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 25 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting president of the republic, has sent a congratulatory message to HE [His Excellency] Richard von Weizsacker, president of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the occasion of the latter's anniversary of the proclamation of the fundamental law.

Acting on behalf of the Lao government and people, Phoumi Vongvichit extended his congratulations and best wishes to HE Richard von Weizsacker and, through him, to the FRG's people. The Lao president also wished that the good relations of cooperation and friendship between the two countries be further developed for the interest of peace and international cooperation.

FRG Envoy Hands Over Aid for Lao Children

BK2905110790 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Vientiane, May 29 (KPL)—A consignment of the FRG's aid was handed over here yesterday to the president of the National Commission for the International Year for the Child, Phoumi Vongvichit, by the FRG's ambassador to Laos H.E Helmut Arndt.

The aid worth more than 8,800 US dollars consists of sewing machines, clothing fabric and teaching aids.

Phoumi Vongvichit on behalf of the children and children's parents thanked the ambassador, the FRG government for its aid.

Philippines

Manglapus on Continued Security Ties With U.S.

HK3005053390 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0300 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said the security relations between the Philippines and the United States will continue even if no treaty will be agreed upon at the talks in June or July. He made this statement in an interview with reporters. Manglapus said the Philippine panel does not plan to set as condition the shortfall issue in the next meeting because it has already been discussed in the recently-concluded exploratory talks. Meanwhile, the next round of talks could again be held in the Central Bank building.

Mitra Says Aquino, Bush To Decide on Bases

HK3005085990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 30 May 90

[Italicized portion in English]

[Text] An agreement between the Philippine and U.S. Governments on the retention of the U.S. military bases in the country may have already been reached. This was announced by House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. in an interview over the radio program Liberty in Action. Mitra also explained that the exploratory talks between Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus and Richard Armitage were useless because the decision on the issue lies with Presidents Aquino and George Bush.

Here is an excerpt of Speaker Mitra's statement.

[Begin Mitra recording] It is Bush and President Cory who will decide on the matter. They will fight over minor details to provide us with entertainment. *But the bottom line is what the President of the United States, the president of the Philippines will decide. Those are the basic issues that only the heads of governments can decide and will decide and may have decided at this stage already. We are not privy to it.* We do not know the details. [end recording]

U.S. To Turn Over Military Equipment

HK3005075790 Quezon City DWDD Defense Department Radio in Tagalog 0600 GMT 30 May 90

[From the "Military News" program]

[Text] The United States will turn over to the Philippines military equipment worth no less than $60 million under the 1990 military assistance program. The Philippines will have to pay only a reduced price for the

equipment as well as shoulder the cost for transportation and rehabilitation of the equipment, especially for those items coming direct from the United States.

However, bases panel Vice Chairman Alfredo Bengzon said negotiations for the turnover of the equipment will only start after Manila is convinced of Washington's fulfilment of its aid shortfall.

Aquino Granted Power To Transfer Military Camps

HK3005022990 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0000 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] The House committee on foreign affairs has approved the joint resolution granting President Aquino the power to transfer Metro Manila military camps, i.e. Camp Crame, Fort Bonifacio, Villamor Air Base, and the Ninoy Aquino International Airport, to the vacant lots of the U.S. military bases. These camps will be moved to the 66,000 hectare land of Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base which the United States returned to Philippine jurisdiction in 1979.

Editorial Defends Local Interests in Bases Talks

HK2905072190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 29 May 90 p 4

[Editorial: "RP (Republic of the Philippines) just protecting own interests in bases talks"]

[Text] So American legislators are miffed at us, are they?

Apparently incensed at the Philippine government's harping on U.S. shortfalls in the amount of financial commitments promised by the U.S. in return for the use of Clark air base, Subic naval base and four other military facilities here, several U.S. lawmakers have pressed for the relocation of the bases, saying the RP[Republic of the Philippines]-based facilities are "only an albatross around the neck of the Americans" and that the United States is "not a milking cow."

In retaliation, some members of the U.S. Congress have suggested further cutbacks in aid to the Philippines. To punish us for the audacity to stand up to our colonial masters?

These expressions of pique, as quoted in American papers, may, of course, be merely part of the Americans' intimidation moves, mere loud posturing to frighten and distract our officials into folding their tents and slinking away while the Americans enjoy unhampered use of the strategic Philippine bases.

We suggest that Filipino officialdom hang tough in this period leading to formal negotiations on the future of Subic and Clark and the other facilities. Because the bluster and bluff from the Americans can only get stronger as the run-up to the talks begins.

Rep. [Representative] Toby Roth, who serves on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, perhaps stands in the right-most fringes of the legislature's position regarding the bases talks. "I have a solution to the problem. Let them keep their bases. We do not want them, we do not need them. They are only an albatross around the neck of the American people," he was quoted by the NEW YORK TIMES.

Those very same words could have come from the mouths of any of a number of radical leftists in the Philippines demanding the immediate dismantling of the bases, who could, with equal fervor declare that the bases "are only an albatross around the neck of the Filipino people."

Roth added: "We like the people of the Philippines, but it is incumbent upon us to send them a strong message. America is a strong horse willing to pull a heavy load, but we are not a dairy cow to be milked."

How's that for historical revisionism?

Rep. Roth better undertake a closer study of his country's history as colonizer, after which it is hoped that he will realize that from the Filipino point-of-view, it's the Philippines that's been the horse pulling the heavy load in all the decades of the so-called "special relationship" between our two countries. Filipinos were the ones who fought and died by the millions, first, to fend off a foreign colonial power unjustly intruding into near-victory against Spain; and later, ironically enough, in answer to the call to save American hegemony in the Pacific in World War II. And it was Filipino veterans who had to bear the ignominy of being deemed less than their American counterparts after this war, prevented by law from enjoying the same benefits as American veterans.

And if a cow has been milked at all, that cow has been the Philippines, whose natural resources (agricultural products, gold, copper and other materials, timber, and sea life) have been exploited by American businesses who took advantage of the devastation after the War to gain unprecedented privileges for plunder and profit.

Filipinos should realize by now that Americans are out only to serve American interests, their protestations of friendship and of wanting to work as partners, notwithstanding. By the same token, Americans should respect Filipinos' desire to protect and promote Filipino interests, even if friendship must be sacrificed or evaluated with a cash register.

Nothing personal. We like the American people, too, but it is also time they were sent a strong message.

Manglapus Views Reported Support for MNLF Bid

HK2905055790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 May 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporter Maria Luz Baguioro]

[Text] Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus yesterday belittled reports of wide support for the longstanding

application of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) for regular membership in the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) [ICO].

"Our information is... that whatever sympathy was left for the MNLF's desire to be accepted as an OIC member has dissipated," Manglapus told reporters before addressing resident Muslim ambassadors here. "Our position remains very strong," he added, citing "increased" assurances of support for the Aquino administration's efforts in improving the situation of Filipino-Muslims.

The DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs], the Department of Local Governments, Office of Muslim Affairs and the Peace Commission yesterday held a luncheon briefing on the developments in Mindanao for 13 resident OIC envoys. Its objective, according to Manglapus, was to secure the support and understanding of OIC members for the government's peace initiatives in Mindanao.

The government apparently succeeded in its goal. According to Peace Commissioner Edilberto de Jesus, "the ambassadors expressed support for the efforts we have taken and wished (us) success."

In his keynote address, Manglapus gave the assurance that the government is doing its best to implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement. "We intend to keep our word. But I hope you will permit us to do it our way... within the limits of our Constitution," he said.

The 14-year-old agreement was forged by the Marcos administration to appease the MNLF's secessionist demands. However, there are persistent complaints that no genuine steps have been taken to implement the accord. "We still feel it is not implemented. We hope the government is really willing to solve this problem peacefully and in accordance with the Tripoli Agreement's provisions," Libyan Ambassador Salem M. Adem said after the briefing.

Manglapus also reiterated the government's hopes for the issue's peaceful resolution.

He noted that "the period of revolution is over. The period of reconstruction is here. We are hoping we shall be able to convince our Muslim brothers to take up the challenge of democratic synthesis and come and join our system."

He also asked the OIC to "cooperate" with the two "goodwill" teams due to visit Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Pakistan and other member-states starting this week. Earlier reports said the teams are actually "lobby and information missions" meant to urge the OIC either to change its "critical" position towards the Philippine government and pressure the MNLF to opt for a peaceful solution or drop the Filipino-Muslim question from the organization's annual agenda and allow for a 10-year period within which the newly created Mindanao Autonomous Region could address the legitimate concerns of the Muslims.

Japanese Embassy Receives Hoax Bomb Warning

OW3005073890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0712 GMT 30 May 90

[Text] Manila, May 30 KYODO—The Japanese Embassy in Manila evacuated their personnel from their offices Wednesday morning following a warning that a bomb had been placed in the embassy building in the financial district of Makati, police and embassy officials said. Josefino Calicdan of the Makati Police Department said that no bombs were found and the building had been declared safe as of 10:20 A.M.

Calicdan said the Makati Police Station received a report from the embassy at 9:57 A.M. that an unidentified caller had said a bomb was set to explode in the building. Bomb disposal experts immediately rushed to the area to search the building but found no bombs, Calicdan said. An embassy official, who declined to be identified confirmed that embassy personnel evacuated their offices while the bomb disposal experts searched the building.

The Japanese Embassy was also the target of a bomb hoax on March 29.

A bomb scare has swept the capital recently following a series of bombings and bomb threats against various establishments. On Tuesday, the National Economic Development Agency, the City Trust Banking Corporation, and a novelty shop, all located in Makati, as well as the Philippine International Convention Center housing the Department of Foreign Affairs, all received bomb warnings, but no bombs were found, police said.

Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon said the bombings and threats could be part of destabilization moves by renegade soldiers setting the stage for another coup attempt in June.

Aquino Reaffirms 'Full Confidence' in Ramos

HK2905060790 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 29 May 90 pp 1, 2

[By reporters Ros Manlangit and Fidel F. Asor Jr]

[Text] The President's reaction came while Ramos was saying that the allegations were pure propaganda and destabilizing tactics by known enemies of the government.

"I want to say I continue to have full confidence in him (Ramos) and certainly his actuations for the past four years when he clearly defended and protected the Constitution and our people, has given me no reason to doubt his motives," she said of Ramos, who has helped Mrs Aquino quash at least six coup attempts against her.

At the same time Mrs Aquino told reporters that she had ordered extra security for banker Domingo Lee, after a document purportedly coming from RAM-SFP (Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan[Revolutionary Alliance of the Masses]-Soldiers of the Filipino People) said he had been tried by a tribunal for public crimes and ordered executed for being an "enemy of the revolution."

In a press conference at the Senate after a public hearing, Ramos said records would show that he has consistently protected the Constitution and remained loyal to the President. On the other hand, the Rebolusyonaryong Alyansang Makabayan-Soldiers of the Filipino People (RAM-SFP) and YOU [Young Officers Union] had been consistently trying to overthrow the Aquino government, Ramos said.

Ramos was reacting to a press statement contained in a document attributed to YOU accusing him of forming a battalion of mercenaries, with the help of the U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney, to help him launch a coup against the President. The statement, signed by YOU spokesman Capt [Captain] Carlos Maglalang, said the mercenaries are training somewhere in Rizal, with "Oriental-looking U.S. marines" as trainors.

"The alleged Ramos-Cheney coup plot is pure propaganda, unfounded and contrary to facts," a visibly-irked Ramos said. He said the "YOU statement" was calculated to sow panic among the people and is part of the orchestrated efforts by the "military interventionists" to destabilize the government.

Ramos decried media's readiness to print propaganda statements from a group whose goal is to overthrow a democratically-elected government. He warned that media would be falling into the trap of these military interventionists if it continues "putting out these stories without the necessary balancing clarification from the authorities concerned." Ramos said it was not true that he and other military officers could not be contacted for comment because the whole morning Sunday he was at Camp Aguinaldo and in the afternoon the media were with him during the opening of a hostel in Los Banos. "I was not trying to make myself inaccessible because I was trying to hide something. We were there available and we are here now," Ramos said.

Ramos belied the "YOU statement" that he was in the U.S. in 1989 when the so-called coup plot was concocted by him and Cheney. "I was in the U.S. to meet then Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci in 1988. Secretary Cheney was a congressman at that time. When I met with Cheney in February 1990 it was regularly scheduled meeting of defense ministers and a followup to the meeting that I had with Carlucci."

On the "YOU claim" that the coup would be launched when the President goes abroad in July, Ramos said that as far as he knew Mrs Aquino has no plans of going out of the country this year.

Mrs Aquino told reporters during her weekly mini-press conference at Malacanang that she had ordered extra security for Lee and his family. She also disclosed that other prominent businessmen have received similar death threats apparently from rebel soldiers. "I understand that some prominent businessmen had also received death threats presumably in connection with their giving support to the increased reward money for rebel officers but I think our people will see through all of this and in fact go against these rebel officers," Mrs Aquino said. She was not categorical, however, if the businessmen actually contributed to the reward fund and who they were.

A "RAM-SFP letter" accused Lee of being a financier of the "Yellow Army" of the Aquino administration, an emerging crony of the Cojuangco family, of involvement in economic crimes and for supporting corrupt military officers. "Lee was found guilty of these crimes and has to be eliminated and his assets confiscated," the letter said. Not one word has been received from Lee, who is reportedly out of the country and was expected back in Manila early this week.

On Ramos, Mrs Aquino reiterated that the former enjoys her full confidence. "Its not only now but even in the past that quite a number of elements have been intriguing against Secretary Ramos."

According to the "YOU letter," Ramos is being assured of support by U.S. Defense Secretary Richard Cheney in a probable overthrow attempt against Mrs Aquino intended largely to advance U.S. interests in the Philippines. The "YOU document" accused Ramos of hiring Asian-looking mercenaries, setting up a battalion-size force for the coup purported to be launched during a planned Aquino trip to Europe this July. It said that the series of recent bombing incidents and terrorist operations in Manila were part of a plan to usher in a Ramos takeover of the government.

Aquino on Increased Security, Human Rights

HK2905120190 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 29 May 90 pp 1, 8

[By correspondent Virgilio Bugaoisan]

[Text] Tighter mobile checkpoints and 24-hour patrols will be conducted all over the capital by the Metropolitan Police Force (MPF) and the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Capital Regional Command (Capcom), Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Marino Filart said yesterday.

Briefing reporters in Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, Taguig, Filart, head of both the MPF and Capcom, said that he has already mobilized both groups to augment the 2,000-strong antiterrorist force fielded Sunday by PC-INP [Integrated National Police] chief Maj. [Major] Gen. Cesar Nazareno Sunday.

President Aquino justified the fielding of the 2,000 soldiers adding that they will beef up the 15,000 troopers

already deployed in the capital to go after terrorists from extreme left and right, who have instigated a series of bombings of commercial buildings and assassinations of police and military officers.

The 2,000-strong antiterrorist force is composed of the PC-Special Action Force, Constabulary High-way Patrol Group and National Capital Region Defense Command.

Filart said the checkpoints will be set up solely by the MPF while patrols will be handled by the Capcom to avoid overlapping of functions and possible mistaken encounters between the military and the police. Filart said uniformed and officer-led police and Capcom men with proper mission orders will be assigned to the checkpoints and patrols.

He urged Metro Manila residents to cooperate, saying "We have to take this measure to stop terrorism in Metro Manila. It (terrorism) is wrecking [as published] havoc on our economy."

Filart also urged all military and police officers to take precautionary measures in view of the continuous attempts on their lives. He said the assassinations arose partly out of lack of "security consciousness."

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino directed Nazareno to remind the 2,000-strong antiterrorist brigade to respect the human rights of civilians. Allaying fears that the soldiers will have the same shoot-to-kill authority as the "secret marshalls," of the Marcos years, Mrs Aquino said that the antiterrorist force will protect and uphold human rights. "We always put in mind that while we do have these special action units...the respect for human rights will always be there and that the citizenry will be protected from any kind of abuse," she said.

During his waning years, former President Marcos fielded plain clothesmen in buses to counteract the spate of holdups in university areas. The "secret marshalls" killed a number of suspected robbers on sight.

Mrs Aquino admitted that she was bothered by the spate of violence which has struck Metro Manila, saying that the government has not been able to prevent terrorist attacks.

Biazon Cites Issues Rebels Might Use for Coup

HK3005023790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 2200 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon said that rightist military rebels are planning a coup next month. Biazon told the Defense Press Corps at Camp Aguinaldo that the coup will take advantage of the series of events scheduled for June. He cited five possible issues which the rebels will use in launching another attempt at destabilization. They are: the Independence Day celebration on June 12, opening of classes on June 13, the imminent oil price increase, the expected failure of the U.S. bases talks, and the wage hike issue.

Secret Pro-Coup Group Reported in Military

HK2605091290 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 26 May 90 p 3

["Globe Exclusive" by staff writer Julius Fortuna]

[Text] Some 10,000 enlisted personnel of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] have formed a clandestine, ideologically oriented group to support another coup attempt against the government of President Aquino.

A ranking officer of the Democratic Front for Filipinism (DFF), the political arm of several anti-Aquino groups inside and outside the Armed Forces, disclosed the formation of the new coup force yesterday. The officer said the Kawal Pilipino [Filipino Soldiers] force, with the tentative English name of Enlisted Personnel Movement for Filipinism (EPMF), has gained adequate membership that the DFF can now announce its formation. Cadres in the AFP espousing nationalism started forming the Kawal Pilipino force early last year, he said. The members of the force are spread through the four major services of the AFP in various territorial commands. In the event of "coup cum-revolution," which he said is favored by the nationalist groups within the AFP, the Kawal Pilipino force will provide the mass base.

An affiliate of the DFF, the Young Officers Union, [YOU] which was formed in August 1988, participated in the nine-day siege of Makati during the December 1989 coup attempt. The YOU is composed of young officers with the rank of major to second lieutenant. The members of the Kawal Pilipino range from master sergeants to foot soldiers.

Military analysts have said that the rise of nationalism in the Armed Forces has its roots in the nationalist courses offered by the Marcos administration. The DFF leader confirmed that most of the cadres who formed the core of the Kawal Pilipino were soldiers who participated in nationalist seminars. He said members of the Kawal Pilipino had to pass a rigid ideological seminar before being admitted into the force. The writings of Rizal, the Decalogue of Apolinario Mabini and the writings of contemporary nationalist intellectuals are required readings for soldiers who want to join the Kawal Pilipino.

On March 13 and 14, three young officers and four cadres of the DFF presented themselves to the media and explained their principles, strategy and tactics.

Alleged YOU Spokesman Believed Identified

HK2905085590 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 29 May 90

[By Eloi Aquino—italicized portion in English]

[Text] Acting Chief of Staff Major General Rodolfo Biazon believes that the alleged spokesman of the Young Officers Union [YOU], who hides behind the name of Captain Carlos Maglalang, is in fact rebel Major

Abraham Purugganan. Biazon claims that there are many indications that point toward Purugganan being the YOU spokesman, but he did not elaborate. However, he wonders why Purugganan needs a pseudonym as this casts a shadow of doubt on the issues he presents through press releases.

Biazon also challenges Purugganan to come out in the open and let the public decide on whether the issues raised by YOU conform with the interest of the people.

[Begin Biazon recording] *There are indicators to prove that, I mean, to really say that Purugganan is Captain Carlos Maglalang. The thing is, whoever he is, this Captain Maglalang, why is hiding behind another name? If he is really fighting for something that is acceptable to the people, then he should come out in the open.* [end recording]

Major Purugganan, who carries a price of one million pesos for his arrest, is one of the 15 most wanted rebel officers of the Armed Forces of the Philippines. He came close to being captured a few months ago at the Roosevelt subdivision, Antipolo, Rizal but was able to elude the military dragnet.

RAM-SFP Said Investigating Death Sentence

HK2605074390 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0700 GMT 26 May 90

[By Andy Vital]

[Text] While the military leadership is investigating the authenticity of a letter containing a death sentence for businessman Domingo Lee, the Reform the Armed Forces Movement-Soldiers of the Filipino People [RAM-SFP] is also conducting its own probe to determine where the letter, issued to media offices yesterday, originated. In a secret interview by this announcer, the RAM-SFP spokesman, identifying himself as First Lieutenant Ruben Sangalang, said the death sentence for Mr. Lee was not issued through the movement's normal channel of public announcement, adding it is not their policy to make known their plans through the media. He asserted they do not have plans to kill businessmen, even if they strongly support the government, because doing so will not help their goals. [Sangalang's statement indistinct]

'Indicator' on Rise in Aggregate Oil Import Bill

HK2305044390 Manila BUSINESS STAR in English 23 May 90 p 2

["Indicator" column by researcher Conrado M. Diaz: "RP (Republic of the Philippines) Pays 15.5% More for Oil Imports"]

[Text] The country's aggregate oil import bill during the first three months of the year rose by 15.5% from year-ago levels due to the increasing price of crude oil, according to latest data from the Office of Energy Affairs (OEA). Per the OEA data, the aggregate oil import bill during the reference period stood at $375.9 million CIF (Cost, Insurance, Freight), $50.5 million more than last year's $325.4 million. The average cost of imported crude for the first quarter reached $17.44 per barrel FOB (Freight on Board), an appreciation of $2.46 from last year's average price of $14.98 per barrel FOB, the OEA said. The aggregate oil import bill includes the volume absorbed by the U.S. military installations and re-exports to Japan and other Asian countries. Excluding these accounts, country's oil import bill, net, amounted $350.2 million CIF, which represents a higher 20.8 percent hike from the previous net bill of $289.9 million.

Volume of imports, though, rose by a mere 0.26% as supply levels of crude oil, refined petroleum products, and lubes and additives posted only minimal percentage increases of 0.2%, 0.9%, and 1.15%, respectively.

Imported crude oil totaled 18.412 million barrels (MMB) for the period. Majority of this came from the Middle East, with Saudi Arabia selling the country 6.120 MMB or 32.9% of the aggregate supply. Saudi Arabia thus remained the country's primary source of imported crude oil during the period. This is underscored by the fact that the country's oil purchases from that Middle Eastern kingdom during the period grew by a hefty 478.8% or 5.062 MMB from 1.057 MMB in 1989.

Following Saudi Arabia as biggest oil supplier to the country during the period was Kuwait which shipped in 3.302 MMB, 118.1% or 1.788 MMB more than the 1.514 MMB which that country supplied in 1989. Kuwait oil supplies accounted for 17.7% of the country's total oil imports.

The third biggest supplier was Qatar which brought in 9.5% of the country's total oil supply for the period. Qatar supplied 1.764 MMB this year as against none during the same comparative period in 1989.

There were oil exporters which reduced their oil shipments to the Philippines during the period under review. These include Iran which registered the largest volume drop of 84.8%. Iran last year was the country's foremost oil supplier, shipping in 7.264 MMB. During the first quarter, Iranian supplies amounted to only 1.103 MMB.

The country had no importations from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in the first quarter as against the same period last year when the UAE shipped in 600 MB.

Dubai supplies, meanwhile, dipped by 29.2%, from 2.862 MMB to 2.025 MMB.

The country's reliance on crude oil supplies from the Middle East rose by 6.9% from a cumulative 14.59 MMB last year to 15.598 MMB this year. Crude oil purchases from other regions, on the other hand, declined by 25.8% or by 977 thousand barrels (MB).

Fuel oil remained the number one oil product import of the country, at 1.118 MMB. This, however, was lower than last year's volume of 1.642 MMB.

Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) and diesel were second and third in the list of the most sought after oil product import. This year, total LPG importations shot up by 55.4% to 431 MMB while diesel imports particularly by the National Power Corp (NPC) for use in its gas turbine plants rose 100% to 493 MB. Diesel imports were also increasing because the oil companies have resorted to importing the product to augment local production which totaled 6.06 MMB during the first quarter this year.

Oil Import Bill (Based on Loading Date)

(in Million $)

First Quarter, 1990

	Volume (MB)		CIF	
	1990	1989	1990	1989
Crudes	18,412	8,380 [#]	338.8	297.3
Products	2,071	2,051	32.5	25.3
Lubes/Additives	20	18	4.6	2.8
Total	20,503	20,450	375.9	325.4
Less:				
U.S. Military	58	77	1.3	1.8
Exports	1,316	1,585	24.4	33.7
Net Imports	19,129	18,788	350.2	289.9

[#] [Figure As published]

Thailand

Censure Debate Urged Before Chatchai Trip

BK2405074590 Bangkok First Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 22 May 90

[Unattributed commentary from the "Sayamanusati" feature]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Because the prime minister has to go to the United States for negotiations soon, he has asked the opposition—which seeks a no-confidence motion against the entire cabinet—to call the no-confidence motion quickly, before he departs, so that he would be vindicated and appear secure in the eyes of other people in the world.

The opposition—whose duty is to oversee the government's national administration—is in fact a protector of national interests, the people, and the country. The opposition is really not the government's adversary or an establishment that seeks only to oppose the government, pick on government mistakes, or obstruct the government's performance. If the opposition comes across mistakes or flaws, it has to make its observation known. To grill the government is part of the democratic process that serves national interests. Both the government and the opposition work for the people's happiness and national progress and security; the only difference is the nature of their duties. Why then can they not compromise in the interest of the country?

It is important that what is appropriate must be considered in the interest of long-term benefits. Therefore, a motion for the no-confidence debate should be submitted quickly to allow the government the opportunity to clarify itself before the prime minister departs for the United States. Do not forget that the prime minister is not visiting the United States in a private capacity, but as the national representative. He should go there as a prestigious and dignified visitor so that he can create confidence and credibility. The country and the people are the ones to benefit directly from his visit. [passage omitted]

Paris Conference on Cambodia 'Likely' in Sep

BK2905104990 Hong Kong AFP in English 1014 GMT 29 May 90

[Text] Bangkok, May 29 (AFP)—The Paris international conference on Cambodia is likely to be reconvened in September following a cease-fire to be announced shortly between the warring factions, diplomatic and Cambodian sources said here Tuesday.

The Paris conference would set up an international control mechanism (ICM) to monitor the cease-fire between the Phnom Penh government and the guerrilla coalition, the sources said.

The cease-fire, brokered by Thailand and already agreed by the factions, is to be officially proclaimed in Tokyo during meetings June 4-6 between the Cambodian parties.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former monarch whose followers form one of two non-communist factions allied to the Marxist Khmer Rouge within the anti-Phnom Penh alliance, has signed the agreement, Thai and Cambodian sources said.

For Phnom Penh, it was signed by Hanoi-backed Prime Minister Hun Sen, they said, adding that it had also been initialed by Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan and former Prime Minister Son Sann, who heads the second non-communist group in the guerrilla coalition.

The first Paris conference broke up in August last year when the factions proved unable to arrive at a compromise on powersharing.

The Khmer Rouge, ousted from power in Cambodia by Vietnam's invasion of the country over 11 years ago, demanded to be included in an interim quadripartite government.

Li Peng To Visit Following Indonesia Trip

BK2805104590 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 May 90 pp 1, 21

[Text] A diplomatic source disclosed on 27 May that PRC Premier Li Peng will visit Thailand, possibly in July or August, to strengthen ties, after his visit to Indonesia, which is aimed at restoring relations with that country.

The source says that Li Peng's visit to Indonesia will be the first one by a Chinese leader in 23 years. In addition to reviving relations with Indonesia, the visit underlines the continued Chinese desire for ASEAN support for its conception on how to solve the Cambodian problem, which is virtually opposite the way the situation is evolving as the Thai Government campaigns to implement a cease-fire, and set up a national supreme council and a UN role in Cambodia. China sees this situation as benefiting the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime while restricting the role of the Khmer Rouge so much that it would not contribute to the establishment of a national government in Cambodia.

Thai-Malaysian Joint Border Meeting Held

Sawetsila Meets Defense Minister

BK2505015590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen this afternoon about his meeting with Malaysian Defense Minister Rithauddeen currently in Thailand to attend the meeting of the Thai-Malaysian Joint Border Committee. The foreign minister said he extended to the Malaysian minister thanks from the Thai Government and prime minister for Malaysia's cooperation in the arrest of four criminals who fled into Malaysia after killing a school teacher, Pricha Sae Lim.

The foreign minister also told the Malaysian defense minister of his plan to visit Malaysia on 30 May to sign an agreement on joint border development zone between two countries and also to inaugurate the new premise of the Thai Embassy in Malaysia.

The foreign minister said that Rithauddeen, a former Malaysian foreign minister, was interested in the settlement of the Cambodian problem. He reported to Rithauddeen on the various steps made toward achieving a solution, including the plan for a meeting of the various Cambodian factions in Tokyo. He also apprised the Malaysian minister on the meeting he had with Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnam's vice prime minister and foreign minister, and the good news of the resumption of talks between China and Vietnam. Concerning the changing situation of the fighting in Cambodia, the foreign minister noted that no side has gained a decisive position. The Malaysian defense minister welcomed the reports of progress made in efforts for a peace settlement in Cambodia.

Rithauddeen Views ASEAN Aid

BK2505023190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 25 May 90 p 2

[Text] Malaysian Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen said yesterday current military cooperation among ASEAN countries will enable them to maintain their security without having to turn ASEAN into a military-oriented organization, according to informed sources.

Rithauddeen was quoted as telling Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila that current bilateral cooperation between neighbouring ASEAN members could develop into a "spider's web" which can protect the whole region.

The sources quoted Rithauddeen as saying that there was no need for ASEAN to transform itself from a political grouping into a military alliance.

The Malaysian minister said ASEAN members should look "inwards", not outwards, as far as the regional security was concerned, according to the sources.

Regional tension has eased substantially due to changes in the Soviet bloc and positive signs in the peace process for Cambodia.

Malaysia recently urged its ASEAN partners—Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, Singapore and Brunei—not to encourage Japan to introduce its military presence in Southeast Asia.

Sitthi quoted Rithauddeen as saying he believed Japan would not try to become a military superpower again.

He said Japan had informed Malaysia that it would not increase its military role because "the people will not allow that," according to Sitthi.

The sources said the two did not mention a Thai call for a joint Thai-Japanese naval training during their meeting.

Rithauddeen is co-chairing the annual meeting of the Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee with Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister Chawalit Yongchaiyut. The meeting, which began earlier this week, will conclude this morning with Rithauddeen scheduled to give a press conference.

Joint Press Conference Held

BK2505125990 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 25 May 90

[Text] At the Regent Hotel at 1100 today, General Chawalit Yongchaiyut, deputy prime minister and defense minister, and Malaysian Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Ritthauudeen, in their positions as heads of their respective delegations, jointly gave a press conference after the conclusion of the 34th Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee. The two said that the committee is pleased with the success resulting from

the efforts to eliminate the common enemies. The unilateral and combined operations of the Thai and Malaysian forces have achieved excellent success, resulting in the end of the enemies' armed activities and the disbandment of the Communist Party of Malaya armed elements.

The Thai-Malaysian General Border Committee is pleased with the success of the combined sea and air exercises carried out during the past year, because they benefit both countries. The committee agrees that the exercises will continue. It is pleased with the success of various projects under the Thai-Malaysia Regional Economic and Social Committee, such as the motorized barge between Ban Saba, Tak Bai District, Narathiwat Province and Pengkalan Kubor village, Tumpat District, Kelantan State, and the lighthouse project at the mouth of the Kolok River in Tak Bai District. The two defense ministers will jointly inaugurate the project soon. New projects that benefit both countries are expected.

Gen. Chawalit said that Malaysia has extended excellent cooperation to Thailand, such as in the arrest of the suspects in the killing of a Thai teacher. He said that problems between the two countries could not have been resolved as quickly without the instant cooperation and close ties between the border committees of both countries. This is evidence of the concrete success of bilateral cooperation. The relations of friendship between Thailand and Malaysia will further develop, he said.

Thai-Lao Border Committee Signs Memorandum

BK2805144590 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 28 May 90

[Text] The first consultative meeting between chairmen of the administrative committees of the border provinces of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and governors of Thai border provinces was held in Thailand's Nakhon Phanom Province on 25-26 May. The Lao side was headed by Brigadier General Saisompheng Souli-ngavong, head of the General Police Department of the Interior Ministry, and the Thai side by Somphon Klinphongsa, deputy interior permanent secretary. The meeting discussed the border crossing fees levied at border checkpoints on travelers from both countries, cooperation in crime suppression along the common border, arrangements for visits to inmates held in each other's country, and traveling limits for border pass holders. Both sides signed a joint memorandum under which they agreed to seek approval from their respective governments to fix a standardized border crossing fee for travelers from both countries. They agreed in principle that the 25-km travel limit for border pass holders crossing the border at official checkpoints should be expanded. Both sides agreed to cooperate in suppressing crimes in the border areas of each country, and exchange information on the suppression and prevention of other forms of criminal offenses such as car and motorcycle theft and seduction of girls. Both sides will assist in and provide information on the search for abducted persons, and make arrangements for visits to inmates held in each other's country.

Laos Proposes Bangkok-Luang Prabang Flight

BK2405160390 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] Naret Howatthanakun, general director for marketing of the Thai Airways International, reported that the company was advised by the Communications Ministry that LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] Government officials who were here to attend the international meeting on aviation rights in late April, that Laos wished to see a flight service operating between Bangkok and Luang Prabang. This new flight will greatly benefit Laos as there are many tourists who desire to visit Luang Prabang, the old capital of Laos.

The board of the Thai Airways International had no objection to the proposal, and believe that the plan is highly feasible. Anyway, Laos will have to improve its airport in Luang Prabang first.

The Thai Airways International now operates two flights per week from Bangkok to Vientiane. The flights are on Thursday and Sunday on a 115-seat Boeing 747.

Minister Declines To Observe Burma Elections

BK2805015690 Bangkok THE NATION in English 28 May 90 p 2

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan declined an invitation by Rangoon to visit and observe general elections in Burma in order to avoid being criticized as legitimizing the polls, sources told THE NATION over the weekend.

The Burmese government, through its Ambassador to Thailand U Nyunt Swe, extended the invitation to Praphat last Wednesday during a presentation ceremony of an X-ray machine being donated to a hospital in Burma by a Thai company.

The envoy discussed the proposed visit with a close aide of Praphat, who turned down the invitation, citing the deputy minister's tight schedule over the weekend.

The sources however said Praphat actually decided not to accept the invitation on grounds the visit would automatically be viewed as giving legitimacy to the elections.

If the invitation had been accepted, Praphat would have been the only foreign leader to visit and observe the elections, which have been criticized by diplomats and the international press as being manipulated by the Burmese military government.

Security To Increase Along Burmese Border

BK2505031990 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 90 p 6

[By Suphamat Kasem in Mae Sot, Tak]

[Excerpt] Thai authorities plan to strengthen security along the border of northwestern Tak province in preparation for Burma's first general election in 30 years this Sunday [27 May]. Mae Sot District Officer Sano Tapthawi and a team of five officials crossed to the Burmese trading township of Myawadi yesterday to coordinate border security measures with local authorities preparing for the polls.

Deputy Commander of the 97th Infantry Battalion Major Myint Maung Htun told the visiting officials that several anti-Rangoon groups, particularly the dissident All Burma Students' Democratic Front, plan to attack Myawadi and other towns on election day. He said these groups have announced on many occasions that they would sabotage the polls. "We have forces to defend against those attacks. We are ready to operate any time," he said.

Despite the security beefup, the Myawadi border crossing will not be closed on polling day, to enable business and trade contacts to proceed as usual. However, foreign reporters will not be allowed to cross into Myawadi to observe the elections, he said. [passage omitted]

Editorial on Burma's 'Repressive Period'

BK2905050590 Bangkok THE NATION in English 29 May 90 p 8

[Editorial: "Euphoria in Burma]

[Text] In what came as a surprise to many observers, the Burmese military authorities conceded electoral defeat yesterday to the opposition in their country in general, and to the National League for Democracy (NLD) party in particular, one day after the first general elections in Burma in three decades.

This, along with the relatively smooth voting on Sunday in which more than half of the 25 million eligible voters showed up, is also one of the most encouraging signs for that strife-torn country. While there was widespread pessimism at first that the elections would be far from "free and fair," as promised by the military, early reports yesterday indicated minimal intimidation or vote-rigging in polls that could leave the NLD of Aung San Suu Kyi with a majority in the 492-member National Legislature.

This is as much a resounding victory for the NLD as a damning testimony against the military dictatorship of General Saw Maung, which seized power in a coup in September 1988 that left thousands of pro-democracy demonstrators dead. Loudly and clearly, the people in Burma are airing their desire to end the choking status quo.

They have not done this through force or intimidation. They have done it legally through the power of the ballot. They have played by the rules dictated by the military and convincingly won.

Even in the district of Dagon, where the Defence Ministry is situated, families of army personnel reside and Gen Saw Maung cast his vote, the NLD narrowly edged out the pro-government National Unity Party (NUP). This suggests that even the lower ranks of the military want change.

The Burmese have voted for the party of the charismatic Aung San Suu Kyi, even though she has been under house arrest since last July and several of her colleagues have been jailed or banned from running in the elections.

People are celebrating and dancing in the streets of most Burmese cities while the NUP, which represents the former Burmese Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) under strongman Gen Ne Win, is being soundly drubbed.

Western observers and analysts who earlier feared poll rigging and called the general elections "a sham," are puzzled at the non-interference and victories of the NLD.

The official newspaper WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY said the military government "wishes to transfer state power to the people, in whom it was initially invested, through democratic means within the shortest time possible." This is encouraging.

Another positive sign came from military spokesman Kyaw Sunn: "Any government that is formed according to the constitution will be strong and stable. It is totally up to the elected members (of the new legislature). They can move as quickly as they like and take power."

All these signs could suggest that the military may be really contemplating handing over power to an elected civilian parliament. But when this will be is anybody's guess. The military will have a big say; as Burmese Deputy Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw said, "the military council may establish temporary ground rules for the parliament." It also depends on how fast the elected representatives can draw up a new constitution and form a government conducive to the demands of all parties. It could be next month or next year. Or worse, it be could [be] even 10 years from now should the military feel that law and order has not been satisfactorily restored.

However, now that the military has allowed to world to see what the majority of the people really desire, they have placed themselves in the open. In return, they are legitimizing their role as the protector of the country: "See, we have brought the country back from the brink of anarchy; we have tried to revitalize the sagging economy; we have prevented the insurgents from

dividing up the country; we have kept our promise to hold free and fair and unbiased elections," is what they will claim.

But then legitimacy, in the hearts of over 25 million voters who have experienced 30 years of oppression, does not mean all these things.

Rather it means giving way to work towards a much better life—to express oneself freely without fear of being charged as an enemy of the state.

It means giving way to freedom to work and prosper and build a future for one's children and their children.

The ball is now in the court of the military. After so many years in power, the military apparatus is in a consolidated position of privilege. No junta in its right mind would like to see its power base destroyed. Even if they give up their rule, they will want a guarantee that they would not be left out in the cold.

The NLD's landslide triumph and the euphoria of the people should not necessarily be considered the end of the repressive period. It is in fact the beginning of an ordeal over how Burma will develop so that the people and the military can coexist peacefully, without fear or repression.

Army Radio Commentary Said Confusing Public

BK2505031190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 25 May 90 p 1

[Text] Prachakorn Thai Party leader Samak Sunthrawet yesterday lashed out at the Army Radio commentary Sayamanusati, which on Wednesday urged the opposition to censure the Government before Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's trip to the United States.

He said it has confused the public and he does not understand why the commentary tried to link the trip with the no-confidence debate, despite the fact that the opposition had tried to make this matter clear.

"In practice, before a scheduled national-level meeting, preparations and agreements in principle must be made by advance working groups before the formal meeting takes place," Mr Samak said.

He said there should be no attempt to confuse the public because Gen Chatchai's trip and the censure debate are different matters.

The prime minister should go to the US with nothing on his mind about the censure debate.

Mr. Samak recalled that whenever he made a trip for talks abroad as a Cabinet minister everything was prepared in advance and any agreement reached at the meeting was just a formality.

"There should be no more talking about whether or not the debate should be held before or after the prime minister's trip. It's boring. The people may think the opposition is trying to cause trouble," Mr. Samak said.

Meanwhile, Solidarity Party deputy leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said the party will not submit the no-confidence motion until after the prime minister returns from the US.

He said the intention is to save the prime minister's face, adding that the opposition does not want Gen Chatchai to go "with many wounds."

Khukrit Says To Scrap Press Control Decree 42

BK2705085290 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 27 May 90 pp 1, 16

[Text] Major General Mom Ratchawong [M.R.] Khukrit Pramot gave an interview to reporters at his Soi Suangphlu residence on 26 May about abrogation of the National Administrative Reform Council's Decree 42. He said it would not be acceptable for the Government to replace Decree No. 42 with a new bill which still gives press control officials the authority to close newspapers. The government should not do that, there should be some better ways, he said.

When a reporter told him that Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan has said that the 1941 Press Bill is old and should be replaced by a new one, the former prime minister said it is normal for something that has existed for a long time to be old, but it may still be good. "Wat Pho [famous Buddhist temple] is also old. Why doesn't the prime minister order it to be torn down? There are many old things. They should be torn down if they are really obsolete. How about demolishing Wat Suthat [another Buddhist temple] and building a new shopping arcade?"

Khukrit said he does not understand why there has to be another bill to replace Decree 42 if it is to be abolished. He questioned why the Thai people were able to live peacefully before Decree 42 came into existence, and no newspapers created any troubles.

Asked if the government would have to speed up the abrogation of Decree 42, the former prime minister replied that it is hard to say. He asked why the government should have to do so just to please the newspapers. If the government has to speedily scrap Decree 42 just to meet the newspapers' wishes, then who is ruling the country? The abrogation of Decree 42 must be done at a

suitable time. At present, he agreed that Decree 42 must be scrapped, he concluded.

Seizure of Weapons, Explosives Reported

BK2405144590 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 24 May 90

[Text] According to a correspondent, police investigators last night found explosive components on a truck which was left unattended in Tambon Huai Kapi, Muang District, Chon Buri Province. The explosive components consisted of 100 sacks of ammonium nitrate, 288 sticks of dynamite, 37 detonating devices, and 100 rolls of wire. A policeman said the seized items were probably intended for use in dynamiting rock from nearby mountains because the site of the seizure was near a rock quarry.

In Kanchanaburi Province, Police Major General Narong Witthayarak, police region 3 commander, gave a press conference on the seizure of 22 AK rifles, two RPG's, 5,250 rounds of AK ammunition, 35 RPG rounds, seven 60-mm mortar rounds from a pickup truck in Tambon Nong Lu, Sangkha Buri District. Three suspects were arrested. On the same day, two more AK rifles, 2,250 rounds of AK ammunition, and five RPG rounds were seized from a nearby jungle.